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The Presbyterian Hospital Bulletin

CHICAGO, ILL.

JANUARY, 1921

NUMBER 45

Published Quarterly by the Woman's Auxiliary Board. Committee:

Mrs. James B. Herrick, Chairman; Mrs. E. E. Irons, Mrs.

H. H. Belfield, Mrs. W. B. Martin, Mrs. Frank

Penfield, Mrs. D. W. Graham.

Subscriptions, 50 Cents a Year, may be sent to Asa Bacon,
Superintendent, The Presbyterian Hospital of Chicago, or to
Miss Mary Reed, 4941 Kimbark Ave.

EDITORIAL

The annual meeting of the Woman's Auxiliary Board of the Presbyterian Hospital was held Monday, January third, Nineteen hundred and twenty-one. The Bulletin prints herewith the reports and the address which were given at that time. It wishes it might convey the personality of the participants in the program which made each report or address a distinctive event; the dignity of the one, the charm of another, or the tender, unfaltering courage of yet another, but the printed page will lend itself to no such illusion.

It will, however, reveal, we believe, the women of the Woman's Auxiliary Board as a group of workers; workers unworried because they have attempted no more than they can perform; unhurried because they have planned their work systematically; not selfishly sensitive because they seek no honor for themselves; but earnest, cordial and competent, they have done the tasks they set themselves and have made the year one of the finest the Board has known.

THE ANNUAL MEETING

The thirty-seventh annual meeting of the Woman's Auxiliary Board of the Presbyterian Hospital was held Monday, January third, Nineteen hundred and twenty-one, in the chapel of the hospital, at ten thirty o'clock. According to custom the ranking member of the Board of Managers in the city, which in this case was Mr. William A. Douglass, presided.

The exercises were opened by scripture reading and prayer by Rev. Josiah Sibley of the Second Presbyterian church, followed by the reading of memorials to two valued members of the Woman's Board who have died since our last meeting; the first in memory of Mrs. Charles A. Reed by Mrs. D. W. Graham, the second in memory of Mrs. B. M. Linnell read by Mrs. Perkins B. Bass.

The secretary's and treasurer's reports were read and approved as was the report of the nominating committee, Mrs. Sidney Starbuck, chairman. Mrs. Frederick T. Haskell reported the work of the year in the Unified Report which she had compiled from the reports of the various chairmen.

The address of the morning was given by Miss Alice Keep Clark who, under the title "A Prisoner Among the Turkish Nationalists," told of her service as a relief worker at Hadjin, Turkey, and of her experiences as a war prisoner, a story whose quiet recital of terrible events will long remain a memory with its hearers.

The meeting adjourned to enjoy the luncheon provided by Mr. Bacon, under Miss Lucy Clark's able supervision.

RECORDING SECRETARY'S REPORT

The report of the Recording Secretary for the 37th annual meeting is practically a repetition of reports of former years. The monthly meetings, preceded by the Executive Committee meetings, have been held as usual throughout the year, with the customary recess during July, August and September. The average attendance has been 64, the maximum in December with 82 and the minimum in February, with only 50 faithful ones present. As in past years, Miss Agnes Liddell places the Ninth Church on the honor roll of attendance, as she, its only representative, has never failed but once to be present. Lake View and Lake Forest Churches hold second and third places respectively.

There are 232 members on the Board, representing 43

churches and a general membership of 13, beside an honorary membership of 15. During the past year we have lost by death one honorary member, Mrs. Homer N. Hibbard, and four active members, Mrs. J. F. Watkins, Mrs. Fred Schumacher, Mrs. Charles A. Reed, Chairman of the Delicacies Committee for 20 years, Mrs. B. M. Linnell, for many years Chairman of the Library Committee. Fifteen new members have been added to our membership and there have been six resignations.

EDITH NEWELL CHILDS, Secretary.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY'S REPORT

The Report of the Corresponding Secretary reads: Forty-eight letters received, sixty-three letters written and seventy-seven cards sent out, calling for special meetings. This does not sound like much of a task, but letters to fit the variety of cases that come to this Woman's Board make the number quite sufficient. Our Bulletin, now so well and widely known, is the largest part of the work. It is issued quarterly and this past year has had a mailing list of 211. Each copy is handled four times before the final mailing. As yet, however, it has not been necessary to ask for an assistant.

The pages of this Bulletin are becoming more and more important and valuable as our work grows and expands, not only to us, but to many far from Chicago to whom it is sent, and applications for a place on the mailing list continue to come to us.

One very flattering call this year was from a hospital in this part of the state, with a Woman's Board yet in its infancy, where one copy of our Bulletin had been received. They immediately sent for four more copies, enclosing a check for 25c each, that they might make a study of our methods to better advantage and gain ideas to further their own development. In the early days of the Bulletin it was given to each member. Last year, owing to increased expense for publishing, a subscription of 50c was asked. All members of the Board did not subscribe, nor were all expenses met this way, as they continued to increase, until at the present time we feel the subscription must be included in the annual dues for 1921, making them \$2.50 for every member. By this change each one of you will be fortunate enough to receive the Bulletin, and the Corresponding Secretary unfortunate enough to have many new names added to the mailing list.

JESSIE A. PENFIELD, Corresponding Secretary.

TREASURER'S REPORT

Total Receipts, 1920

Interest	\$ 450.40
Dues	300.50
Bulletin	91.00
Child's Free Bed	2,040.47
Delicacies	600.00
Contributors	3,268.75
Thanksgiving Linen	1,092.30
Pledge Fund	5,221.50
Occupation Therapy	128.00
Associate Membership	2,122.00
Free Beds	1,335.00
Mary Reynolds Black Room.....	500.00
Loans Returned	383.00
Mrs. D. A. Jones' Fund for Social Service.....	400.00
Tag Day	2,910.77
Miscellaneous	95.88
Total	<u>\$20,939.57</u>

Total Disbursements, 1920

Printing, Stationery, Postage.....	\$ 287.71
Bulletin	457.90
Social Service	3,618.74
Pre-Natal Nurse	414.41
Children's Department	372.76
Delicacies	600.00
Library Committee	112.49
Tag Day Expenses.....	126.20
Florence Nightingale Chorus	137.66
Scholarships and Loans.....	722.00
Christmas Expense	300.00
Occupation Therapy	213.85
Furnishings	2,761.11
Y. W. C. A. Secretary.....	100.00
Chapel Music	51.25
Jas. A. Patten, Treasurer:	
Child's Free Bed.....	2,040.47
Free Beds	1,335.00
Free Room	500.00

Gladys Foster Memorial Nurse.....	1,000.00
Third Tag Day Bed.....	2,000.00
Miscellaneous	144.90

Total\$17,296.45

MARY REED, Treasurer.

REPORT OF NOMINATING COMMITTEE, 1921

Honorary Presidents.

Madam McCormick. Mrs. Octavius S. Newell.

Honorary Vice-Presidents.

Mrs. Timothy B. Blackstone. Mrs. Ernest A. Hamill.
Mrs. William Blair. Mrs. Frederick W. Crosby.

President.

Mrs. Perkins B. Bass.

Vice-Presidents.

Chairman, Mrs. David W. Graham.

Miss Helen V. Drake.	Mrs. Henry M. Curtis.
Mrs. William C. Covert.	Mrs. John Timothy Stone.
Mrs. Albert M. Day.	Mrs. John C. Welling.
Mrs. A. B. Dick.	Mrs. C. L. Bartlett.
Mrs. C. K. Pomeroy.	Mrs. Hamilton McCormick.

Mrs. C. Frederick Childs.

Recording Secretary.

Mrs. Wilton B. Martin.

Corresponding Secretary.

Mrs. Frank Penfield.

Treasurer.

Miss Mary Reed.

Assistant Treasurer.

Mrs. William R. Tucker.

Executive Committee.

Class 1921.

Mrs. W. C. Brown.	Mrs. Frank S. Smith.
Mrs. John B. Lord.	Mrs. Clement J. Wall.
Mrs. Ernest E. Irons.	Miss Belle Dunham.

Class 1922.

Mrs. Thomas E. Wells.	Mrs. Frederick T. Haskell.
Mrs. Jacob Mortenson.	Mrs. Harry C. Patterson.
Mrs. Robert F. Goldsmith.	Mrs. May W. Noyes.
Mrs. George M. Willetts.	Mrs. F. S. Stewart.

Class 1923.

Mrs. James Maltman.	Mrs. F. W. Leach.
Mrs. H. J. Reynolds.	Mrs. Ezra J. Warner.
Mrs. Lawrence D. Smith.	Mrs. Clyde E. Shorey.
Mrs. Mark R. Kimball.	Mrs. Sidney Starbuck.
Mrs. Fred C. Clow.	Mrs. Ernest W. Hewitt.

Nominating Committee.

Chairman, Mrs. Carey Culbertson.

Vice-Chairman, Mrs. Frank S. Smith.

Miss Belle Dunham. Mrs. J. M. Watkins.

Mrs. Ernest E. Irons.

To fill vacancy caused by death of Mrs. J. F. Watkins.

MRS. SIDNEY STARBUCK, Chairman.

IN MEMORIAM

MRS. CHARLES A. REED

A Tribute by Mrs. D. W. Graham

One of the joys of being a member of an organization such as this is the intimate acquaintance with co-workers which often develops into lasting friendship. Some of us on this board, older members, have been so blessed in our relation with Mrs. Reed. For 25 years she had been a member, a representative from the Hyde Park church, always serving on the Delicacies Committee.

Twenty-one years ago when she assumed the position of chairman of the committee she formulated the plan of presenting at the annual meeting a carefully prepared, itemized report of all delicacies collected through the year by her and her committee, working through the churches; a plan that continues till the present time.

Never unpleasantly aggressive, but always responsive to suggestion, she was alert for any new method that would make more efficient the work of her committee. The success of her work is shown in the steady growth of gifts, and her close watchfulness is apparent when it is known that the amount increased rather than diminished during these later years when no one would have been surprised had the reverse been true.

Mrs. Reed was a woman of distinction, the common place far removed; exquisite in appearance, in thought, in word, in deed; a type of the "disappearing lady" of which we read. Friends who were privileged to accept her hospitality left her home feeling they had been surrounded by an atmosphere of culture and refinement.

In her death the hospital has lost an ardent supporter; the Woman's Board a faithful and successful worker; her church, a member who recognized and responded to her obligations; her circle of friends, a gracious presence and a loyal friend; her family, its center, a loving and much loved mother and grandmother. We mourn with all and especially with the daughter, our treasurer, with whom she lived in ideal companionship.

MRS. GRACE B. LINNELL

By Rev. W. S. Plumer Bryan

Nothing could be further from the mind of our dear friend, Mrs. Linnell, than to think of herself as an object of eulogy. Her whole life was as unobtrusive as it was efficient, and it has taken her death to bring out into visible form the extent of the ties of friendship and affection which throughout the years have been formed under her gentle and gracious activities.

Her rare spirit was marked by Christian cheerfulness, by constant activity and by self-effacing devotion. These qualities are so rare, that we must hold her up as a concrete example of what can be done under serious limitations of health and strength.

The picture of what the wise man called "A Virtuous Woman" affords a fine outline of her character. In her case, however, the wise man's picture was exceeded in that she was not only the devoted wife and the efficient housewife, but her energies reached out into lines of activity which touched the church of which she was a devoted member, the poor and destitute as cared for by Olivet Institute, and the sick and the suffering as represented in the Presbyterian Hospital where for 20 years she had been active in library work and for seven years was chairman of that work. Rarely do we find such a composite of the domestic, the religious, the philanthropic.

Such a life would be notable for a woman of vigorous and assured health, but her friends have known for years the shadow which has hung over her. She, too, knew what the end must be, but she did not falter. She did her work as thoroughly, as tastefully, as sympathetically as if she were enjoying the full measure of health and strength. She worked as her Master worked, "while it is still day, knowing that the night cometh when no man can work," and she did that work without gloom in the midst of physical weariness, with a spirit that was tranquil and yet ceaselessly active. Her life calls to us to go forward in the day's work.

THE UNIFIED REPORT

By Mrs. Frederick T. Haskell

Any report seems like an icy blast after the glow of creative effort, and the infinite happiness born of the successes of the year. It is not easy to put in cold numbers just how many times the heart has beaten in creative energy, but we will try to show, to the best of our ability, in dollars and cents, in visits made, in books left on beds of weariness, in delicacies consumed, what the Board has accomplished, reserving, however, a moment of silent prayer of gratitude to the Giver of all Blessings for this greatest of happiness: what each member has taken out of the work, in no small measure, in spiritual uplift.

I am going to be personal for one minute and tell the lesson that I have learned on this Board. It makes something of a heretic of me, for I cannot connect up the idea of self-sacrifice with the work of the Master, for, as soon as we love enough, the work is work no more and ceases to be self-sacrifice. The little we put in comes out into such greater things that the reaction is too sacred to talk about. The cold numbers that are to be read to you today are only a cloak, covering the real facts.

I have always felt that we talk too much about the efficiency of evil. It is through creative good that spirituality will prevail, for great creators have proved that it is through the instrument of love that lasting things are done. I think that the members of our Board know all there is to know about this love and that through love *all* things are possible, for, this is a banner year for several committees—as you shall see later.

Mr. Bacon's report will be printed in the annual report of the hospital, but he wishes to express to the Woman's Board the profoundest gratitude and appreciation for the assistance he always gets and the diplomatic, cheerful co-operation.

ASSOCIATE MEMBERSHIPS

Miss Stillwell

This fund is the direct tie between the hospital and those women who are members of the Presbyterian churches but not members of the Board. Miss Stillwell, I might add "the faithful," wishes that every member of every church would join in this fund and send her dues. It is a form of membership in a club of humanity. Every one is welcome.

Miss Stillwell reports:

Number of churches contributing.....	33
Total amount collected	\$2,119.00
Largest contribution, Fourth Church.....	318.00
Second largest contribution, Hyde Park Church..	250.00
Eight churches contributed each over.....	100.00

REPORT OF CHILD'S FREE BED

Mrs. Main

The Child's Free Bed work has been loyally supported during the past year by 47 of our Presbyterian Bible Schools. The amount contributed, \$2,040.40, is the largest of any one year in the history of the work, the largest amount before being something over \$1,500, an advance of \$500.

Through the generosity of these schools "Cheer-Up Bed No. 2" has been fully paid for, and payments totaling \$1,319.93 have been made on our *third* endowed bed.

Two new schools, South Chicago and Westminster Presbyterian, have joined in the work, and others are interested. Encouraged by the success of the past twelve months, we hope for yet greater things in the future.

There is a direct request to all members of the Board today, that comes in very apropos with Mrs. Main's report, and that is the importance of stimulating the child's interest in our hospital.

Every mother, guardian, sister, aunt, Sunday school teacher could do so much in this line. The interest children always show for the work proves that the habit of cheerful giving begins naturally, if they are only given the opportunity to become interested.

There are so many members of this Board, starting with our honored president, who prove this statement, that it is a lesson to be remembered where children are concerned. Once the habit of giving to any cause is formed, it follows one through life, and one cannot escape. I know that to be a fact.

INFANT DEPARTMENT

Mrs. Simpson

Mrs. James Simpson has turned this department into a veritable fairy land and I wish that those who could spare the time would go and see this dream of our childhood come true.

The walls are decorated in a most fascinating manner and

it has been proved that an institution does not necessarily need look like one. In fact, it has been said of our hospital that it has a homey atmosphere.

Miss Irma Fowler has given much time to the entertainment of the children, and made many weary hours pass happily. Miss Popper was with us as kindergartner until August, when she accepted a regular position elsewhere.

The Bethany Society of girls of the Fullerton Avenue Presbyterian Church sent a wonderful layette. These little garments, given with such love, were most gratefully received by the workers among the children.

CONTRIBUTOR'S FUND

Mrs. Martin

Mrs. Martin's report is a never ending joy to the treasurer, for it represents the outside interests of those who are not directly connected with our work and shows that the world at large is inoculated with brotherly love.

The response from the letters sent out this year has been most encouraging.

December, 1920	\$3,254.05
December, 1919	1,880.00
Increase	\$1,388.90

Mrs. Martin wishes me to mention the names of those who worked on her committee and to express to each and all her appreciation for their co-operation at all times and in such friendly manner. They were: Mrs. Wm. M. Derby, Mrs. Robert H. McCormick, Mrs. C. K. Pomeroy, Mrs. George M. Reynolds, Mrs. A. B. Dick, Mrs. Fred T. Haskell, Mrs. Mary Wells Noyes, Mrs. James Simpson.

DELICACIES COMMITTEE

Mrs. Reed

It is difficult for me to read this report without a catch in my throat, for to be impersonal at this time is impossible.

Mrs. Charles A. Reed, your chairman for over 21 years, and a life time on this Board, has gone from our midst, leaving a great emptiness that we shall never be able to fill.

Her report was sent to me by her daughter and it should be read with a very tender thought in our hearts, for she was truly greatly beloved.

Delicacies contributed by the Presbyterian churches for the ward patients of the hospital from Jan. 1, 1920, to Dec. 31, 1920, were as follows:

- 2046 glasses jelly.
- 678 quarts grape juice.
- 254 quarts fruit and preserves.
- 23 quarts jam.
- 15 quarts pickles.
- 3 cans tomato soup.
- 1 bushel pears.
- 24 dozen fresh eggs for Easter.
- 1 bushel apples.

Money for the purchase of fresh fruit was given to the amount of \$600.00.

The foregoing totals constitute the largest annual contribution during the twenty-one years of the chairman's service.

Donations for Thanksgiving were:

- 200 pounds turkey.
- 2 cases oranges.
- 5 gallons oysters.
- 18 gallons cream.
- 50 pounds bacon.
- 50 pounds candy.
- 50 pounds nuts, mixed.

Christmas donations were:

- 50 pounds of candy from Reid, Murdoch & Co.
- 300 pounds of turkey from Cudney & Co.
- 60 loaves of bread from Ward Baking Co.
- 60 loaves of bread from Grant Baking Co.
- 2 boxes cranberries from A. E. Aaron & Sons.
- 4 Christmas trees from A. E. Aaron & Sons.
- 1 Christmas tree from Maurice Cohen Co.

It seems unnecessary for me to say that the churches have each a chairman to represent them on the committee, and that each church takes one month to provide dainties for the invalid trays. If these figures will help you to realize how much the hospital needs good things for its sick, just imagine one glass divided into five parts. If there are 400 patients, it would take 80 glasses of jelly to go around.

Let the women of each church remind their fellow workers each fall when they are putting up their stores of grape juice that there is a crying need for all we can get, and the teasing

task of preserving would become a romantic performance. They would become what some philosophers call "Christians in unconsciousness."

ENTERTAINMENT COMMITTEE

Mrs. Culbertson

We are happy to report that the Saturday afternoon concerts have been greatly appreciated by the patients during the past year, the usual attendance ranging from 40 to 60.

The committee is very grateful for all outside co-operation of Board members and to the churches for past and future support.

(I think this a gentle hint from Mrs. Culbertson to any and all who know of any who will give their services to this efficient committee, which needs assistance in its work; children who dance prettily make such a hit with the patients; musicians who can give their one hour once in the winter; readers of amusing poems; any kind of amusement. I know the committee, headed by Mrs. Culbertson, will be grateful for this assistance.)

Mr. Bacon took charge of the Christmas Eve program, which proved to be a delightful treat to all.

The Service Club took charge of the children, as formerly, the toys of the Occupation Department being of special interest. Bryn Mawr Community Church, Mrs. Towle's class, sent twenty-one comfort bags to ward women who would not receive other Christmas presents.

It is this personal touch of love that makes our work a sacred thing.

FINANCE COMMITTEE REPORT

Mrs. Bartlett

Mrs. Bartlett has had such up-hill climbing in the work which she has so cheerfully undertaken, that our Board realizes to the very full how supremely capable a chairman we gave ourselves in Mrs. Bartlett.

Getting money these days is not what one would call a game, when the heart beats in so many ways and one's purse is torn to shreds. But our chairman stood firm on her rock of convictions, and sends this epic in numbers for the Doubting Thomases to hear. It has been said that "money talks." Yes, materialism sings its swan song as it hops into Mrs. Bartlett's

coffers, and becomes a spiritual factor in the progress of the human race. This financial report is of dollars and cents, but, as soon as the bright coins have rolled into our treasury, a miracle is performed, and they are transformed into an avalanche as destructive to evil as a crashing land-slide is to the surrounding country.

Mrs. Bartlett wishes that in the future more women from the different churches would co-operate and canvass their churches. She feels positive that stupendous results would come of such a method.

Now hold your breath, for this is the largest amount ever collected by the Finance Committee, \$5,221.56.

FURNISHING COMMITTEE

Mrs. Curtis

It is a common idea, and one that one hears at every turn, that hospitals are wasteful with their linens. This invariably comes from those whose fixed opinions have never been shaken by a cool, clean, fresh sheet, after a night of fever and pain.

Our linen committee brings this board perilously near the sinful mental condition of boastful pride. As I read Mrs. Curtis's report I gloat, for you will never hear it said that, "there are never enough towels to go around over there at the Pres.," but rather the contrary, and those who are not familiar with the technique of this committee headed by Mrs. Curtis, should know the extraordinary forethought and economy which watches the markets, plans ahead, yes, and even bullies the wholesale dealers (since we are here to tell the truth), and then piles the beautiful snowy white goods right here in our cupboards, to the everlasting glory of the hospital.

If you can find a remnant of what is commonly called self-sacrifice with a magnifying glass, I should like to see the bug, for that is a microbe that this hospital refuses to grow. Our scientific Christianity has killed the beastly and you will see, with the naked eye instead, LOYALTY with a STEADY PURPOSE.

The other ladies on this committee are: Mrs. George R. Nichols, Miss Jessica Jenks, Mrs. Howard Agnew Johnson. Mrs. Curtis reports:

Balance on hand, Dec. 31, 1919.....	\$ 28.19
Receipts	3,277.81
Total	<u>\$3,306.00</u>

Expenditure	2,761.11
Balance on hand Dec. 31, 1920.....	\$ 544.89
Purchased.....	708 sheets
	1464 pillow cases
	300 dimity bed spreads

The committee presented to the hospital ten dozen teaspoons and one dozen soup spoons which were secured in exchange for James S. Kirk's soap wrappers.

Appreciation is expressed for generous donations from James S. Kirk & Co., the Needle Work Guild of America (Chicago branch), and also the Oak Park branch.

REPORT OF SEWING DONE IN THE CHURCHES

Miss Jenks

The ladies of the different churches cannot do all the sewing for this hospital, as there are so many demands along this line, but a word of gratitude is sent out to those loyal church workers who have done this most uninteresting routine work. And speaking as a slacker in that line, I should be the first to express my profound respect for those who have never failed to be on their sewing job.

Miss Jenks turns in this report, that makes me feel like going right into hum of a busy sewing bee.

Infants' gowns	219
Patients' gowns	500
Tray cloths	686
Towels	562
Stand covers	282
Napkins	60

Total	2,309
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BULLETIN COMMITTEE

Mrs. Herrick

The BULLETIN keeps us in touch with our interests in Hospital work, and it makes a firm tie to those who can not always be at the meetings.

The BULLETIN was published during the year at a cost to the Woman's Board of \$457.90. Owing to the excessive expense, there were but three numbers issued, the July and October numbers being combined. The January number was of un-

usual size and interest as it contained, in addition to the annual reports, an historical sketch of the Woman's Board by our retiring president, Mrs. D. W. Graham. The April number, as matter of special note, contained, besides the usual reports, an article by Dr. E. E. Irons on "Detecting Hospital Food Waste." The July-October number was devoted to library work for hospital patients and contained a splendid article on "The Therapeutic Use of a Hospital Library," by Miss Elizabeth Green and Dr. Sidney I. Schwab of Barnes Hospital, St. Louis.

LIBRARY COMMITTEE

Mrs. Linnell

Again a Committee report has as its heart the spirit of its chairman, Mrs. Linnell, who gave her time to build up the place in the hospital for the book distribution. For 20 years she worked in her quiet, faithful way to bring reading matter, fresh magazines, new books, etc., to the patients.

During the year of 1919 and 1920, the Public Library deposit of hundreds of books has greatly increased not only the supply but the interest of the patients, in having various kinds of books.

Mrs. Aiken, of the Third Church, for years the Vice-chairman, has acted as chairman this year and been at her post twice a week. From now on, Monday is to be Book Day. A chairman for each Monday of the month systematizes the work and a different group is present once a month and makes the trips with the library on wheels to the wards, collecting the books from the week before.

Mrs. Jones, formerly librarian at Oak Park, gave her services during the summer to catalogue a private collection, which will fill out the Public Library books. Miss Hosick, of Evanston, also a trained librarian, assisted in this work and is assisting the chairman once a week. The service of these women, not members of our Board, is greatly appreciated and much needed.

Certain facts and numbers we cannot give to you today because of the passing of beloved Mrs. Linnell, whose work was largely personal, but Hyde Park Church is the banner church in sending complete groups of eight each Monday. Since April over 4,532 books have been distributed.

The distribution of books is a very delicate matter. It is the point of contact between the Board and the patients. It

may mean the simple question, "Do you wish a book?" and a shake of the head, showing a desire not to be disturbed, or it may bring about the opening of an avenue of interest which will bring comfort and help to a patient. This might be an opportunity for the amalgamation of the Library and the Visiting committees.

Mrs. D. H. Burnam has been a helpful member conferring with Miss Breeze as to needed visits and flowers. Mrs. McAfee has kept track of McCormick students; Mrs. Belfield, of the Ministers and Missionaries.

Mrs. Small is the honorary chairman after a lifetime of devoted service.

Mrs. Wall has her ward of men, who look forward to her visits as a veritable ray of sunshine. She does not fail to bring the expected message of Christian cheer to those men who appear to us as unapproachable and foreign. Early in the year she felt the need for several Bibles for her work and thus the interest of Mr. F. H. Scott was secured, who believes in just this kind of work among men, no matter what the class or what the race, or what the condition of life. Mrs. Wall was presented with 25 Bibles of just the right size and weight; of clear type and red edges to make attractive the lesson that she wished brought to this ward which has ever been a problem to the hospital. It is a time when men of this kind are glad to hear an informal, friendly and altogether beautiful message of cheer, and too much cannot be said of Mrs. Wall's influence in this work.

We hope before another year passes to be able to fix up the sun-parlor in a more attractive fashion, so as to give to the men what will seem to them a more home-like atmosphere. It is only the financial stress that has kept us from doing what we hope to do this coming year.

CHAPEL MUSIC

Mrs. Wall

Regular Chapel Services have been maintained each Sunday throughout the year, the music being furnished by either the various Presbyterian Churches or by special singers secured by the committee.

Both the Fourth Church and the Buena Memorial have been especially helpful, each furnishing the music one Sunday out of each month the entire year.

A double quartette from the McCormick Theological Sem-

inary was greatly appreciated at the Easter and Christmas services. The quartette on each of its visits also sang in all the wards during the hour preceding service, to the great satisfaction and pleasure of those patients who were unable to attend the chapel.

Our accompanist, Mrs. Sutherland, has proved very efficient and faithful.

The flowers, as in years past, are graciously contributed each Sunday by Miss Helen V. Drake.

Attendance has been uniformly large, great interest manifested, and many souls have been won and consecrated to the Master's use.

A vision is caught of a wider and greater work and the New Year commences with a call for workers in His Kingdom, for truly "the harvest is plenteous and the laborers are few."

OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY DEPARTMENT

Miss Brainard, Queen Bee

Chairman, Mrs. Hamilton McCormick

"Absence of occupation is not rest. A mind quite vacant is a mind distressed."

This corner of the hospital was once called a mad house by one nervous wreck. After one look at the sawings, the weavings, the polishings, he scornfully turned his back upon this bee hive. The next day he joined the merry workers that spent happy moments slaughtering the little blue devils that like to take possession of idle hands and thought.

There are many crippled children and tired, discouraged women, too, who are glad to pass a few hours each day creating something with their hands to occupy the long hours of inaction.

Miss Brainard writes: A very interesting development in medical and social science in the last decade has been an appreciation of the tremendous value of work as a therapeutic agent. That idleness is often dangerous for convalescence is now a recognized fact. Discouragement and fear, the companions of idleness, have a distinct effect upon the circulation, digestive apparatus, and muscular system. Suitable occupation is able to improve some of these conditions. For example, ennui and melancholia may give way to a normal state if the patient becomes interested in a congenial activity. Moreover, occupation increases the muscular power of a patient; it develops his co-or-

dination and builds up his resistance to fatigue. Functional restoration is often accomplished almost unconsciously when the interest of the patient is centered on the thing he is doing and not on his disability. The Occupational Therapy Department, therefore, has a unique place in the therapeutic economy of the hospital. The following is one interesting case for whom occupational was prescribed by the doctor with beneficial results:

Mr. X was a case of industrial neurosis. He had been injured in a mine, and for over a year had done no work because he believed that he had lost the use of his left arm and hand, and that he was losing the use of his left leg. When he first came up to the workshop he was very sure that he would be unable to do anything. He was persuaded to try sharpening a knife on a whetstone, using only his right hand. As he became interested in this real job, he began unconsciously to use his left hand to guide the knife. No comment was made. As time went on and he did other kinds of work, he used his hand more and more. He wanted to make a windmill for his little boy. He sawed out the paddles on a foot power jigsaw, using at first only his right foot. He was so interested in the windmill that almost before he knew it he was using his left foot, too, and eventually both arm and leg functioned normally.

The Occupational Therapy Department offers basketry, toy making, weaving, brush making, block printing, stencilling, copper work, leather work, wood working, chair caneing and rush seating for the instruction of the patients.

SOCIAL SERVICE

Miss Breeze

Every letter in her name is written with capital letters.

It is perfectly impossible to put down in numbers what this work means to the hospital in humanity, practical wisdom, wise kindness, in patient friendliness. That which impresses me when I listen to her reports, month in, month out, year in, year out, is the fact that you will never hear her attack anything or anybody, not even the Evil one himself, but she goes out into the world of misery with that big club of Love. Her penetrating glance sees through every trick, her daily contact with what is sorrowful and seemingly incurable never discourages her, or if it does, she never reports it. Her work demands such infinite finesse that it cannot be put into "hard facts."

Miss Thornton is her able assistant.

Miss Breeze writes: There were in 1920

Office calls	4,021
Home visits	2,222
Letters written	459
Letters received	755
Cases handled	2,369

This is an average of about 225 cases per month during the year; until July the average was 195, but after that all hospital arrangements for Dispensary patients were made in Social Service Office, which increased the work markedly. It has, however, put us in contact with many patients we needed to know, but who might not otherwise have come to our attention. We hope that both the department and the hospital will be benefited.

Early in September Miss Falls was added to our staff of workers, and has taken care of all the pre-natal, maternity and children's cases needing our attention. Miss Falls is a graduate of the Presbyterian Hospital School for Nurses and was in the department during her student days; she has also had long experience as a School Nurse. The pre-natal work is proving a benefit to the young mothers and meets the approval of the medical men. The work with maternity patients and children has not increased but is better in quality.

Ten pupil nurses have received practical experience in the department through the year, giving 400 days' service; that they are enlightened and interested is proved by the steadily increasing co-operation we receive from the entire nursing staff.

Our work with 143 other organizations has been mutually helpful and gratifying. We have sent 35 patients to convalescent homes to regain strength before undertaking their usual responsibilities. Seventy-five of our maternity babies have been put under the guidance of Infant Welfare nurses, as well as many of the infants who leave the babies' ward.

Work of all kinds was plentiful until the late summer, but since then there is an alarming increase of unemployment with its consequent trail of undernourishment and ill health of the less able ones and the children.

SPRAGUE HOME FOR NURSES

Miss Drake

Miss Drake writes: Our large family now includes 194 on duty in the hospital; 58 in the Preliminary class, 8 taking the Public Health course at the University of Chicago, 6 at the Chicago State Hospital for Mental Nursing, 6 at the Durand Contagious Hospital, 5 at Central Free Dispensary. These special courses form part of our nurses' regular training and are from three to four months' duration.

Nine members of the present class hold college degrees; 9 others have had from one to three years of college work, about a dozen universities of various states being represented.

November eleventh was Home-Coming Day for the Alumnae, which was so successful an occasion it has been decided to make it an annual affair. Every class, including those from the first class of 1903, was represented in the hundred members who came, many bringing their children who were entertained by moving pictures. In the evening the Florence Nightingale Chorus sang.

Since their very delightful concert of last January, the Florence Nightingale Chorus has become well known, having celebrated the Florence Nightingale Centenary by a notable concert in Orchestra Hall in May, and again with the Civic Music Association, furnishing one part of the program. It is also the first Nurses' Chorus to join a State Federation of Musical Clubs. Mrs. Graham has much cause for pride in this child of her brain.

Wednesday before Christmas was the date selected by the nurses for their annual party for poor children of the Social Service Department of the Hospital.

The Nurses' Christian League has been changed to a regular branch of the National Y. W. C. A. under the direction of the Student Secretary, Miss Stewart. The regular Monday night meetings are addressed by fine speakers and are very well attended.

There are sixteen Student Volunteers among the classes; in the Senior class, five; Junior class, five; in the First Year class, including the Preliminary division, there are six, with a possible seventh. Of these five are Presbyterians, four Baptists, four Methodists, two Dutch Reformed, one Dunkard, and the seventeenth, Presbyterian.

Three of our nurses have died during the year; Miss Ellen

Gunther, class of 1915; Miss Gail Thompson, class of 1919; Miss Katherine Miller, class of 1920.

Miss Drake does not mention the love and time she puts into this Home. She makes the organization live up to its name, and the entire Board thanks her for her devotion, her untiring attention, and for the personal touch she puts into the work.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE OF CHILDREN'S BENEFIT LEAGUE

Mrs. Tucker

Tag Day is one of the important festas of our hospital and yet I have my doubts about its being much of a festa, until it is over, to our Mrs. Tucker. It did rain so hard on the last tag day in the morning and the optimists would not acknowledge that it ever rained on tag day. They must have ordered the sun out, because by 11 o'clock the day was sunshiny and lovely.

There is no work more nerve racking than this organizing of tag workers, and our Board has every reason to be grateful to the committee which works year after year to make the day a success.

I have one sad note in this committee, that is, the loss of a beloved worker, Mrs. James F. Watkins. She worked also with Mrs. Main on the Child's Free Bed. It is with the profoundest regret that we have to announce her passing.

The amount collected on "Tag Day" by our 100 workers was \$2,887.33. The New Eighth Church was again the banner church, this being the result of good organization. Thirteen churches participated in the work.

THANKSGIVING LINEN OFFERING

Mrs. Hackney

As all our committees are based upon the principle of Thanksgiving, it remains for me to tell why this committee is especially named, for, although Thanksgiving is the time that the churches take upon themselves to collect linen and funds for the hospital, I have ever connected this name with the smiles of Mrs. Hackney and her unlimited good humor under all difficult situations. For, if the linens run low, her spirits never do.

Money received	\$1,092.16
Value of linen sent in.....	216.00

Total	\$1,308.30
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This report would not be complete without offering our condolence to the Hyde Park Presbyterian Church in the loss of their young and remarkable minister, Jesse Reinhart Ziegler. He had been pastor three years and was only 43 years old. He came of a long line of Presbyterian divines, his great uncle having been the first Moderator of the Presbyterian General Assembly. It was said of him that his spirituality was of such a human quality that his power was inestimable. It is with sincerest sympathy and heartfelt regrets that we speak of his death.

Mr. Frank H. Armstrong is another great loss that our hospital has felt. He was on the Men's Board and his place is being taken by his son.

I speak last of a personality that touches me so closely, having been for many years a dear friend of my own family, that I cannot say much. I merely mention Mr. George R. Nichols. Our Board knows how true he was to the interests of this hospital and to his friends. His life was devoted to high ideals and to the constructive beauties of Christianity. Our hearts are with our dearly beloved Mrs. Nichols.

EXPERIENCES AS A PRISONER AMONG THE TURKISH NATIONALISTS*

BY ALICE KEEP CLARK

(Delivered before the Women's Board of Presbyterian Hospital,
January 3, 1921)

Members of the Board: Last September when I came back to Evanston after a year and a half in Turkey, the last months of which were rather tragic, I met an acquaintance on the street. She said, "I am so glad to see you. We were beginning to worry about you." Many times during those months the words of David came back to me—"Truly as the Lord liveth and as the soul liveth there is but a step between me and death."

It will be two years in February when with a party of workers, Red Cross nurses and missionaries, I went to Turkey to do my part in helping the distressed peoples of the Near East. We went on board the transport *Leviathan* from New York to Brest. Then from Brest we went on an American ambulance train to Marseilles and then on transport trains to Constantinople. We were there some time. Almost at once some of the people were sent to posts in Asia. It was almost five months before I was sent to my post at Hadjin. It was a great joy to me when this remote place was selected. Some years ago I realized in going to China and in going to the interior with my parents that one gets a much better idea of the country by going to places that are away from the train.

I had this map put up because I think Asia Minor is a little vague to most of us. We went from Constantinople by boat, box car and horseback to Hadjin. We stopped at the little town of Duraghan, the place where the Germans built their great warehouses, because this was a station from Berlin to Bagdad. Toward the end of the war the British took over these warehouses and then in turn gave them to the Americans to store relief goods in. We were there two days until box cars could be arranged and then for five days we went through this beautiful country of Asia Minor. The road winds something like this (indicating on map), past Iconia—the Iconia of Paul, and there my railroad journey ended. You would think box cars are not much to travel in, but they are. You must not mind little things. We had hospital beds and then the great doors were

*Reported by stenographer, but not corrected by Miss Clark.

thrown open in the daytime and we had a wonderful view of the country. From Adana the journey was by horseback up the Tarsus Mountains to Hadjin. We came as far as the town of Sis on horseback.

Let me just indicate our journey out. When we left Hadjin we went up to Kaisarieh, where the missionaries and relief workers were living, then to Toulas, then on the Black Sea to Constantinople. It was an easy trip to Constantinople. As I said, to get to Hadjin one has to go most of the way on horseback. It is not as remote as many other places where relief work was done, but it is harder to reach. All the relief supplies had to be taken on the backs of camels, horses or mules.

Sometimes people say, "You were in Armenia." No, I was not in Armenia. Let me remind you where Armenia lies. This is the part where I was (indicating on the map)—in Hadjin, perhaps the center of the province of Cilicia, which the Armenians hoped and believed would be given to them through the influence of the French. This would give them an outlet to the Mediterranean Sea. Otherwise the only outlet they had was to the Black Sea. The province of Cilicia is a mountainous country. It is a very beautiful country. The city of Hadjin is 3,000 feet above sea level. On the mountain side with mountains rising above us it was just as though we were in the bottom of a cup looking up, with the mountains rimming us in and above us the beautiful blue sky of Turkey.

The compound to which I went was an American compound which had been kept from Turkey during the war. One woman missionary had kept the girls safely in school and no one had been deported. This compound is just outside the city, about one-third of a mile on an exposed road that leads toward the mountain side. This compound is not large and has just a few buildings. We were not able to have the number of refugees that you hear of, 20,000 in one place and 16,000 in another. We came to know and love these children very much. They were not merely refugees, we knew every little Elma and little Sophia, and we knew their little sorrows and little crosses, and we loved them. I wish I might tell you of the relief work and of the happy months we had before the trouble came to us, but the time is limited and I cannot talk so long. But imagine the happy time we had. There were three Americans of us. There was a Miss Cole, a missionary, a very remarkable young woman. She did not weigh 100 pounds and did not fear anything. She

spoke Turkish remarkably well. There was Miss Soper, a Red Cross worker and I, a relief worker. We two were only to be there a year and it seemed to us wisest to spend our time working with the children and not trying to learn the language. Fortunately there were some of the older children and teachers who spoke good English, and children understand you whether you speak English or not.

It was in May that I reached Hadjin—a year ago last May. The following September three Mennonites who had carried on missionary work in the compound on the other side of the city came to our compound. Two of them were Canadians, Mr. and Mrs. Ely, and Miss Braliss, who was from the United States.

We realized during the latter part of the summer and fall that the Armenians were arousing themselves somewhat. They were recalling all the past that was so bitter. They were recalling all the things the Turks had done. In the year 1915 the Turks had deported the Armenians. The province of Cilicia is largely Turkish, but Hadjin had always been an Armenian city. After the Armistice many of the Armenians returned; in fact, by the time I reached Hadjin there were about 4,000 back. Before the Turkish descent there were about 7,000. A very large percentage of the Armenians returned and the life in the desert had made some of them stronger than before. They seemed to thrive on hardship. Sometimes we thought it would be better for them if they did not think of the unhappy times they had had and if they did not have the tragic performances in which they relived the tragedy of the year before. They kept saying, "You do not understand. The Turks will come back. We hear rumors of the rising of the Turks. We hear rumors of a great man who is starting a war up in the north. The women and the young men are armed. They will not leave Hadjin alone." Poor Hadjin had been destroyed; there were only 500 houses left. So the Armenians lived in a crowded way. Miss Cole tried to calm their fears. Then we heard that the city of Marash (it is not far on the map, but it is a four days' journey because you have to go on horseback) was being attacked, that the Turks were attacking the Armenians and French in Marash. The condition in Cilicia was rather peculiar. The British took over the protectorate of the country after the Armistice, then they held it jointly with the French, then the British withdrew and the French held the country. The French pursued a policy which, I believe, we would all think was wrong.

They armed the Armenians against the Turks. You see peace had not yet been signed. It was not a good thing to do. The Armenians felt that the French were going to stand back of them and whenever they said Hadjin will be attacked by the Turks because they always hated Hadjin, the French would tell them that they would defy the Turks. So when they heard about Marash and the trouble there, they said, "the city of Hadjin will be the next place."

We tried to write to Marash and got no answer. Finally we tried to telegraph and got no reply and then we realized that Marash was out of touch with the rest of the world. The first day of February, I think it was, a new relief worker came from Aleppo. He was to take supplies to the north. It was quite an impossible time to do this work, and as it was so cold and stormy he decided to stay a few days. He was with us two days when two Armenians—runners—came to us from Marash. They had traveled only at night and it took six nights on the mountains to get to us. The message they brought was something like this: "The French and the Turks are fighting. The French are defending themselves in the American compound and are strictly on the defense. Send word to the American consul and to Admiral Driscoll at Constantinople." It did seem so pathetic that the little city of Hadjin could not hold out any hope to the city of Marash. They were cut off. Mr. Seeley took the message to the telegraph office and sent this word to Rear Admiral R. A. Driscoll, who had charge of the commission, because we had no ambassador, and also to the American consul. Mr. Seeley planned to go to Adana. He said to us, "You had better go. Your lives will be in danger if the Turks come." Of course, we did not do this. We could not leave those children; their only hope was in us. We could not leave those young girls. We were so glad to have Mr. Seeley go back to Adana.

The Armenians were beside themselves with fear. We communicated again with Constantinople and had word from Rear Admiral Driscoll, "You must rely on the Turks for protection. Do not trust Allies." Then we got a letter from Dr. Peet of Constantinople. He was an officer of the American Board and had lived 40 years in Turkey. He wrote to us, "I can do nothing. Defend yourselves as best you can when the worst comes." We felt a little alone. This was in February. On March 9th our last post came. The postman was shot on

his way back to Anatolia the following day. On the 13th our telegraph wires were cut. We realized that we were now shut off from the world. The Armenians talked about what they should do when the Turks came. They planned to defend the city. They sent out groups of men, about 20 in a group, to watch on the neighboring peaks to see when the enemy appeared, hoping to hold them off from the city and then hoping, in the event of not being successful, to fall back on the city. They dug trenches, they made covered roadways, they learned to make gas bombs. They had been provided by the French with guns and all kinds of ammunition. They planned to fall back on the city in the very last event, and to take refuge in the ruins of the Gregorian School. So it went on. Our Protestant pastor went to Adana with a man from the Gregorian School. They fought for two hours with the Turks and finally were released, but they were never allowed to return to the Armenian city. The Armenians said to us, "You must leave because if the Turks come they will not treat you any better than they will us." We replied, "Our government does not allow us to take sides. If the Turks come, we shall run up the American flag and trust to that to protect us." They thought at times we were pro-Turk; they did not quite understand neutrality.

Then we had a little excitement. One morning an aeroplane sailed overhead. They dropped a note which said the French were going to help us, and I think we Americans felt new courage because we knew the Turks had no anti-aircraft. The aeroplane dropped a package of letters, but none for us. We learned later that many letters were sent to us but none came. These letters were full of encouragement to the Armenians. Three days later another aeroplane came and sailed overhead. We never knew whether it had letters for us or for the Armenians. Later the Turks showed us a letter that had come. Another day an aeroplane came and dropped a small pack of communications. That was the last we saw of these aeroplanes.

On the 29th of March we began to hear firing and we knew the Turks were close about us. We thought they were coming from the other part of the city. Our friends sent word to us that bullets were beginning to come into their compound. The 2nd of April they asked if they might come to us with their children. We said, "yes," and, of course, they were gratified. They could not come in the daytime because the road was so

exposed that the children might be shot. They came the following day, waiting on the side of Christmas Mountain until nightfall. We thought of our boys. We had the little girls in the compound, but our little boys were down in a factory building just at the city limits. We wondered if we should not bring the boys to the compound. So in the evening Miss Cole and I started over this road. The shots fell alongside of us but we were not worried. I wish I could picture to you those little boys. They were so sweet and so quiet. They sat there waiting for us to decide what was best for them. Miss Cole turned to me and I looked at the young boys and we said, "If we are to die, let us die together." We told the boys, "Just as soon as it gets dark come to the compound with your little mattresses and dishes." They came. Then we closed our gates and closed our doors and said, "From now on we have no communication with the city and the city has no communication with us." We raised our flag and we waited.

The next day was Sunday. The shooting kept on. Miss Cole said, "I am going to make a test trip to the next building to see whether the Turks are firing on us." Miss Cole started out and the moment she appeared at the door there was sharp firing. She walked; she did not run. She called to us from a window when she reached the next building, "They are firing at us; no one must go out of the buildings." I was alone with the children and the girls. Miss Soper and Miss Braliss and the other people were in the other building. We went into the sitting room. We saw a line of Turks coming down the mountain side. The first man was carrying a white flag, but still they were firing. I remember one of the girls turned to me and said, "Miss Clark, why are they firing if they are carrying a white flag?" I said, "I do not know." I personally thought the end had come. I thought it was a matter of a very few minutes. It was a question whether they were going to cut us down with knives or shoot us. I preferred to be shot; it was an easier way to die. Then presently there was a knock at the lower door of the building and I heard Miss Cole saying, "I want Miss Clark to come down and open the door." The same thing happened at the other building and Mr. Ely of the American compound went out of the building and spoke to the two Turkish representatives. They said, "We want to come in and talk to you. We intend no harm." I went down to the door, opened it and Miss Cole said, "These are our friends." "Yes, yes," I said.

though I assure you I never saw any one who looked more unfriendly. They had coats covered with cartridges, guns in their hands, bombs in their belts. I said, "Yes, I am glad to see them." We brought them in and they sat down. After they smoked a little, they said, "We are friendly, we have no quarrel with the Americans and we intend to hurt no one. You have a gun?" He turned to Miss Cole. She said, "Yes, I have one gun." She went to the office and brought out the gun. "This was given me by Abneh Bey. I have but this one gun. I have no ammunition, though I was promised some." He took the gun, examined and appeared as though he were going to keep it. Miss Cole said, "You are going to return the gun? It was given me by Abneh Bey. You could hardly keep it." He returned it. Then he said, "We have no proof that you have not armed men here." She said, "I am an American, all you need is my word." "Yes," he said, "That is true." They did not search. Of course they did afterwards and we had terrifying times with them, but for the moment they did not. They went out. They were followed by two men, the Beys—that means prince. Men who were just Mister before were all "beys" now. It was quite the open season for them. They said, "Each one of us has a price on his head. We do not tell you our names. We do not believe that names are necessary. We have no quarrel with you and no quarrel with the Armenians only as they aid the French." Miss Cole said, "You understand we are neutral. We have not allowed the Armenians to fight within the compound and we cannot allow you to fight within the compound." They said, "We will fight outside the compound." They went out and they put up large defenses 75 feet in front of us, and you can readily understand when the Armenians fired on the Turks, we were the back stop for the bullets.

We established friendly relations with these men. They said, "We are the soul of Cheeta." We were glad to have them come to us. The men came in often and had coffee. They enjoyed our cooking and they enjoyed the victrola. They said, "We are friends." They were a sad lot of soldiers. They had hardly a whole uniform among them. They called us their friends, but one man would be removed and another group would be settled about us. We did not want them to look into the compound. It was a difficult position in which we found ourselves.

There were a great many problems. There was the prob-

lem of sanitation. We had no modern plumbing and we had just outside closets. We had 300 people in the compound. The women who cleaned the closets were in the city. At first the older boys went out and we had a horrible experience with some Turks who came in and searched us because they thought we were harboring Armenian men. So Miss Cole and I used to get up at five o'clock. We always wore our hats because a foreigner is called a "hat wearer." We went out with two little boys, and Miss Cole, who could talk to them, superintended them in their work. I could not talk to them and so I stood with my face to the mountains on the lookout, for curiously enough, an Oriental will not shoot you if you are looking at him. You could not trust him if your back is turned.

Then came the question of food. At first we had enough. Then we were reduced to an entirely wheat diet. Of course we were very much afraid of some disease such as scurvy, and we did not know what to do. However, this did not occur because the Turkish farmers brought their products to our doors. The Armenians would not buy their goods, so after the Turkish soldiers bought or took what they wanted, the farmers were willing to sell to us. We had no money but we had plenty of relief material and the Turks care more for cloth than for gold; so we could buy everything we needed. We were very grateful, and over and over again I felt very humble to think that I was an American, and, because I was an American, I was so trusted. All Americans are. The Turks think America is Heaven and that all Americans are heavenly.

We took turns at night going in to stay with the children. Of course this affair kept up month after month and the cries of the children and the firing were hard to bear. The Armenians were afraid to stay with the children. I remember going down at night, just as it was getting dusk. The children were excited and were crying. I said to them in English, "Don't be afraid, Miss Clark is here, you are perfectly safe." "Yes, yes," they said and they lay down. I remember one little boy who was vomiting just from fear. I said, "Mari, you do not need to fear, Miss Clark is here: I will look after you," and he went right to sleep.

One morning a group of Turks, 20 or 25, came to our gates, pounded and said they wanted to come in. The leader said, "These men are sure that you have armed men concealed and we are going to search your whole place. If we find as many as

three guns in the compound, we will shoot every American at once. We want a list of everybody in the compound." We hurriedly made out the lists, so many men, so many women, so many children. The Turks counted the people as they marched by and fortunately our lists tallied. Apparently the leader was not satisfied; he had a wicked look in his face. Miss Cole said to me, "I do not want him to go out that way. I cannot bear this." I think we do not quite realize what the power of good is and of the words in the Bible, "Overcome evil with good." Miss Cole went up to this man and said to him, "Achmed, you know I have a future in the world and you have a future in the world, we cannot live in this way with hate in our hearts. We must do good to one another not evil. Now I put my hand on your arm, Achmed (she said afterward it was a very dirty arm to touch), and by that touch I make you my brother. Now, if you are my brother and I am your sister we must do good to one another and not evil." You know that man's look changed and he said, "Yes, that is true." Yes, it was very strange and I do not understand it, but from that day on Achmed was absolutely a faithful friend to us. If we had trouble with his men, if they broke our windows, we sent word to Achmed and the trouble ceased.

The Turks had given us permission to let our goats graze just back of the compound. These goats were in the care of three little boys. One day the boys were rather careless and let the goats wander away. They followed the goats and one little boy was shot. The other two, frightened, ran the wrong way. One boy recovered himself and returned home, but the third one disappeared. Miss Cole said, "I must go out and look for that little boy, something may happen to him." I wanted to go with her, but she said, "You do not speak Turkish. I shall go. I will get Achmed to go with me." Achmed's tent was on the side of the mountain. She called, "Achmed, I want you to come." He came and she told him that one of the boys was missing and she wanted him to go with her to find him. They started out. It was a terrifying sight to see because the bullets were falling about them. Miss Cole would jump—the bullet had struck a rock. They got to a certain point and she said to Achmed, "We are within sight of the city. I want you to stay here because your white fez will attract the enemy. Come when I call you." We watched her go off. She went up, disappeared behind a great rock, was gone for a few minutes and

reappeared with the boy. She said when she found him he cried and said he could not go back without his comrade. She told him that his comrade was safe. They joined Achmed and when they reached the compound Achmed was carrying Miss Cole's rubbers. You know that was a strange thing, because an Oriental never does anything for a woman. Miss Cole simply said, "I thought he might just as well carry them."

Sometimes one suffers as much in imagination as if the thing were real. One evening the leader with eight men came to the gates, called and said, "We want to come in." Miss Cole went down and said, "We are glad to have you come, but our guests do not ask for admittance in this way." They came in carrying guns. She said, "You leave your guns outside the compound. Our friends trust us." These men were a very evil lot of bandits. Bandits are not all bad men. A man may be a bandit just as a man is a laborer or a gardener, and be a very good bandit, just robbing the rich and not robbing the poor. This man had a very evil reputation. His name was Hedja Duhran. They came in and sat down. Duhran turned to one of the men and said, "Wait until the first boom." We did not know what he meant. Miss Cole translated it to us. We all thought the same thing, that either they were going to kill us or drag us out and search the place. The first boom of the cannon came, the men looked at Duhran and he said, "Wait until the second." We went on playing the victrola. The second boom came. He said, "Wait for the third." It was rather terrifying. The third boom came, Duhran rose, the men rose, they turned without a word of farewell and left the room, went downstairs and out. They were simply going to take their places in the firing line and were waiting for the signal. Of course we were the sufferers.

There are a great many things that happened to us that I wish I could tell you. After the Turks had been here three months they came to us and said, "We wish to send our terms to the Armenians." They could not arrange for an armistice. Miss Cole said, "We will only act as messengers. We will not give information to the Armenians and we will bring you no news regarding the plans of the Armenians." Our people took with them a large American flag and a large white flag. On this exposed road they walked into the city and presented the terms. The Turks wished the Armenians to deliver their terms to the Americans and on delivery of the terms the Armenians

were to turn over their guns to the Turks. The Armenians said "No." It was the first time in 600 years that they had a chance to bear arms and they were not going to give up so easily.

In six weeks the Turks asked the Americans to go again to the Armenians and ask that two or three Armenians come to the compound and confer with two or three Turks. They were able to arrange for an armistice on both sides for five hours. Once more Miss Cole and her companion went to the Armenians. The Armenians said, "We do not believe it will amount to anything. We will not come to the compound. We ask for a conference halfway between the two defenses." The Turks said "No, in the American compound." Finally it was arranged that they should meet halfway. The Americans said they would walk one on each side of the Armenians and that no harm would come to them. They started out and as they came to the edge of the city a shot fell between them. It was never proved from which side it was fired. It came between Miss Cole and Mr. Ely. The Armenians scattered and the Americans were left to return to the compound as best they could.

One time while Miss Cole was in the city she said to the Armenians, "Do not make the mistake of trying to rescue us. You can trust us to protect your relatives and friends who are with us." But the Turks taunted them across the trenches at night that they had taken some of the girls. So many things had occurred in the past that the Armenians were fearful. Early in the morning of June 9th the Armenians made a rush for the compound while still dark, burst their way in, calling the names of the girls who were supposed to have been killed. Every one answered and no one was missing. But the situation was changed. We were no longer neutral. The Turks had been killed or driven away. We knew that we probably no longer would be able to protect these people. The Turks would think we had guns. We had apparently abetted the Armenian cause. The Americans said, "We must send the children into the city while the Turks are away." That night we said good-bye to the girls, the teachers and the families, and sent them back to the city where there seemed to be the best protection. They said, "You will come with us." We said, "This is American property, we will stay here." We had with us two Moslem girls, whose parents felt they would be safer with us than in the city, and we kept them. We asked the Armenians if they would carry on their fight with the Turks outside the compound, but

the compound was their only means of defense. The Turks returned. The Armenians piled up great bags of stone and fought the Turks from within. They used machine guns. The only place we could go was in a storeroom under the stairs. It was the only room that had no outside walls. Every other room was pierced by bullets. For three days and three nights the firing kept up. We did not know when the Turks would rush the building. We arranged a little white flag and an American flag on the door and we hoped it would stop the Turks for a moment. The Moslem girls were ready to speak for us. Finally after three days and three nights the Armenians left. Then for two days and two nights we stayed there. I do not know which was the hardest. Of course, during the fighting there was so much going on all the time, but during the last two days and nights the quiet was harder to stand.

Finally on Sunday morning, the 13th of June, two men came from the Turks. We answered the call and they came into the compound. They were not friendly. They were led by another bandit. Miss Cole said, "I think this is the end." They refused water at our hands and that is a bad sign, because when an Oriental accepts food or drink from you he cannot do you harm. There were some wounded Armenian men in the compound who had been cared for by Miss Soper. Finally the leader said, "You have two hours to get out." The bandits began to enter the building. We opened our trunks and took what we needed. We knew we could not take very much. The bandits followed us, taking whatever they wanted. They went into the next building where Miss Cole was. She got out the money from the safe, but the Turks did not disturb her. In an hour's time we were ready to start. They took us up the mountain side and from there we saw one building going up in flames. We went on up the mountain side and then down, and finally at 12 o'clock they let us stop. They gave us food. Then they took us to the Commissioner's tent and there we stayed two days and two nights until they gave us permission to go out of the country. They gave us horses, and so for three days we traveled to Toulas. There Miss Cole stayed. The rest of us went to the Black Sea and then home.

We hoped that Hadjin might be saved but within the last two weeks I heard that Hadjin was taken by the Turks the latter part of October. The people were dying of starvation. When the Turks made their last drive on the place it was taken

in a half hour. We know that the majority of the people were killed. We are told that some of the girls were taken by the Turks. At this time, when I look back, I think of those girls who might have been a light in that dark country and who would have done great good for their people, and even for the Turks. And it seems that earth is dearer than those people have lived; for "the things of the flesh may perish, but the things of the spirit endure."

SCHOOL AND ALUMNÆ NOTES

The school had its first annual Home-Coming Day November eleventh. Every class which has graduated from the school was represented; a number of nurses coming from a distance. There were many pleasant re-unions.

The student nurses gave a program, and refreshments were served. During the afternoon moving pictures were shown for the children. Thirty-five nurses from out of the city were guests for dinner.

In the evening the Florence Nightingale Chorus sang. The day was a happy one and it was decided to hold November eleventh of each year as Home-Coming Day.

The Bazaar held December sixth in the Chapel of the Hospital, for the Gladys Foster Memorial Fund, was very successful, realizing \$627.22, and making with various donations which have been received, a total of \$864.22 to be turned over to the Treasurer of the Hospital.

The Annual Children's Party was given December twenty-ninth, in the Assembly Room at the Home, by the nurses through their Y. W. C. A. Eighty children and several mothers attended; some of them from the neighborhood, others came through the Social Service Department of the Hospital. There were fairy tales, moving pictures, a tree and Santa Claus. The evening was much enjoyed by both the children and the nurses.

There was the usual Christmas Party at the School Christmas evening. The Preliminary Class gave a play entitled "The Sailor's Return." Dr. Barborka played a cello solo, accompanied by Dr. Margaret. Several of the nurses sang and recited and the evening finished with dancing.

The Faculty and students of the school were very pleasantly entertained in the Assembly Room at the Home on Friday evening, January the 7th. Mr. Malini exhibited no end of

skill as a magician and produced some very clever and interesting acts. This was followed by harp and cello solos and duets by Dr. Barborka and his son; a song and a quartette by student nurses, and a solo by Dr. Lamphere, accompanied by Dr. Margaret. The program was enjoyed by all present.

One share in the International Christmas Gift to the Union Colleges for the Women of the Orient has been taken out in the name of the School.

The Student nurses have contributed considerable time and effort in aiding the European Relief Fund and the amount raised has been increased several thousand dollars by their assistance in securing contributions.

The last regular meeting of the Alumnæ Association was held in the home of Mrs. Adelyn Windmiller Richter, 1031 East 48th Street. Twenty-five members were present. Miss Charlotte Landt was unanimously elected to act as treasurer to fill the unexpired term of Miss May Ruggles, who resigned because leaving the city. Miss Margaret Wray was elected as secretary to fill the unexpired term of Miss Bertha Bennett, who also has left the city.

A suggestion made by the president, Miss Mary Cutler, was discussed and favorably acted upon, that the Mary Byrne Memorial Fund be raised from \$10,000 to \$15,000 to cover the expense to the hospital of the use of the room and to allow the younger nurses the opportunity of availing themselves of its use. Will all nurses sending checks or drafts for the Mary Byrne Fund, please send them payable to the Mary Byrne Memorial Fund, and not in the personal name of the treasurer? Fifty Dollars was voted to be given by the Alumnæ Association to the Gladys Foster Memorial Fund.

After the business meeting, a musical program was given by Miss Fletcher, Mrs. Laus, and Miss Florence Carlson.

A Round Table, led by Mrs. L. C. Gatewood, discussed the question, "How May Our Alumnæ Association be Improved?" Refreshments were served.

Miss May Ruggles gave up her position in November as an assistant in Miss McMillan's office and is now Superintendent of Nurses at the Arizona Copper Company Mining Hospital, Morenci, Arizona.

Miss Ella Ottery, for several years supervisor on second floor in the Jones building, has upon medical advice left to spend the winter in California.

Miss Edna McCullough, class of 1918, has returned to the hospital as supervisor on the second floor.

Miss Margaret Wray, class of 1919, has received appointment to head nurseship on the seventh floor in the Murdoch building, and Miss Bernice Cosgrove, class of 1920, to that of surgical nurse, Miss Mabel Pickett having resigned.

Miss Anna Rieke, class of 1921, is the new Gladys Foster nurse, on duty January 7th. The possibility of the immediate appointment of the Gladys Foster nurse is due to the generosity of the Board of Managers, who authorized the employment of a special nurse for the care of those unable to pay for a nurse's service.

Miss Mabel Dersham has been given an appointment by the Red Cross at the Hospital Concepcion, DeLaVega, Dominican Republic.

Miss Pearl Sharp and Miss Meta J. Elliott are at the Mining Hospital at Clifton, Arizona.

Died of pneumonia, after a short illness in the Presbyterian Hospital, November thirtieth, Miss Katherine Miller. Miss Miller had recently been appointed to a position on the nursing staff.

Married: Mary Davidson and Dr. W. B. Moody, in October. Dr. and Mrs. Moody are living in Chicago.

Married: In September, Miss Lydia Felland and Dr. O. T. Kalin, in Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Married: November eighth, Miss Blanche Smith and Mr. George F. Hogan.

Married: Miss Elizabeth B. Fletcher and Mr. William A. Carlingham, October twentieth, Los Angeles, California.

Married: Miss Neola L. Clapp and Mr. Harvey E. Welte, October twentieth, East Chicago, Indiana.

Married: Miss May T. Strand to Mr. Harrison G. Edsall, November twenty-fourth, San Diego, California.

Married: Miss Florence O. McKinnon to Dr. Don B. Cameron, December fourth, Chicago.



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Miss Mary Reed, 4941 Kimbark Ave.

EDITORIAL.

The absence of any unusual epidemic during the past year has left the public, the physician and the nurse in a state of mind where questions which were vexatious a few years ago can now be considered dispassionately. The influenza epidemic of 1919 so wrought upon the public, so overtaxed the doctors and so burdened the nurses that a discussion of the nursing problem, manifest in the insufficient number of nurses available in this extremity, was met by recriminations from all sides. That time is happily past, so the BULLETIN ventures to devote this April number to nursing and nurses.

The public shows an interest in the nursing situation in times of special stress, such as the late world war and the more recent influenza epidemic, but the public should show interest at all times, for the health and well being of a community are dependent not alone on the physician's treatment, but upon efficient and sympathetic nursing as well. There has not been a sufficient number of trained nurses for some time. That lack has now become startlingly apparent and requires that something more than mere interest be shown. The physician and the nurse are trying to solve the problem. It is fitting that the public, of which we are a part, should seek to become intelligent about the situation and take some responsibility in meeting it.

THE NURSING PROBLEM.

The great shortage in persons and facilities for caring for the sick is due to the changes in the manner of living that have come about during the last half century. In years gone by nurses and nursing organizations were supplemented by home nursing. It was part of family tradition that the daughters be taught how to care for the helpless, the sick and unbefriended, while the houses of past generations afforded space in which to perform this worthy service. Now, with child training transferred from the home of the school, with apartments and hotels fast displacing houses, with the growing desire for luxurious and care-free living, and an increased demand for specialized service in all lines, individuals are leaving to institutions their responsibilities and the institutions are not able to meet the demand. Life has lost its simple ways of helpfulness, and readjustment has not kept pace with the changed social conditions.

The solution of providing care for the sick and helpless may be considered from two standpoints, that of organizing the community to serve itself in cases of ordinary need, and that of attracting young women to the specialized profession of nursing. The problem must be solved, for to leave the care of the helpless to chance or to fortuitous good will is out of the question. This care must be intelligent and those who give it, whether of the laity or of the profession, must have every advantage of training of which they are capable, under conditions conducive to their own best development.

There is perhaps no one who has considered the nursing problem from the standpoint of community organization more sympathetically or more wisely than Dr. Alfred Worcester of Waltham, Massachusetts, who believes that the public can be trained to do much for itself. He advocates the early and thorough training of the girl in school in those branches of housewifely accomplishments, such as housekeeping, cooking, dietetics, sanitation and hygiene, which go far toward eliminating disease and which make for comfort for both sick and well. He advocates the organization of communities, particularly in the city, into neighbor helping groups, where housework, the care of children, or other help by neighbors, releases the members of the family to care for their own sick; the establishment of visiting nurses and hourly nurses on a pay as well as a charity basis to supervise home nursing, and the employment of teacher nurses

who will go into homes where such instruction is desired. He also offers valuable suggestions for raising the standard of trained nursing, advocating for the nurse not only the elementary science and hospital drill now required, but also housekeeping and a training in devotion to the helpless to be acquired through a course in domestic nursing. There is no phase of the care of the helpless that he does not touch upon with a firm and practiced hand. No better book can be read by those who would understand the best methods of caring for the sick or the problems of the nursing profession and the possibilities of which both are capable than his "Nurses for Our Neighbors." (Houghton, Mifflin and Co.)

The other aspect of the nursing problem, which deals with securing proper women for the profession and the manner of their training, is very much to the fore at present in that most training schools throughout the country are experiencing a shortage of nurses. Dr. Worcester recognizes the cause of this unfortunate state of affairs and offers remedial measures. Miss Agnes A. Sharp, formerly Presbyterian secretary of the Y. W. C. A., has also been studying the situation and writes in the Y. W. C. Association Monthly, January, 1921, as follows:

"The most immediate reform we as student members of a Christian organization recognize as necessary to eliminate the shortage of nurses lies in the direction of shorter hours for student nurses. In April, 1921, about 200 of the 1,600 accredited schools had adopted the eight-hour day. We believe the shorter hours which reduce the amount of routine will do much to attract the well educated young woman to the nursing profession.

The next reform lies in making all training schools for nurses greater educational centers. Until comparatively recent years the fact that educational advantages were needed was unrecognized. Even then it was not so much the nurses' need of specialized training which was appreciated as it was the hospital's need of trained nurses. Until the commercial value of the student nurse to the hospital is entirely eliminated, the system will bring the educational interests of the training school in perpetual conflict with the economic interests of the hospital. One solution is the separate maintenance of the training schools either through endowment or State and municipal aid which will fundamentally alter their relations to the hospital and free them to work out their own problems. Three very different and fine at-

tempts at remedying the weaknesses in the education of nurses have been evolved.

First, the National League of Nursing Education, in the membership of which are the superintendents of nurse training schools and nurse instructors, has prepared and is promoting a minimum standard curriculum. The Young Women's Christian Association believes this minimum standard curriculum a logical means of improving the education of the nurse.

Second, ten of our best known universities have affiliated training schools for nurses. The university instructors become the teachers of the student nurses in their class work. Frequently this leads, as at the University of Minnesota, to regular matriculation in the university. The hospital then becomes a laboratory in which the nurse receives her practical training. She is a graduate of the university as a trained nurse.

Third, there is a five-year course in several university hospital training schools. This arrangement brings young women of high school education on to the university campus for two years as regular students majoring in the sciences. At the end of two years they go into the hospital training school for practical work. At the end of the five years they are graduated from the university with the B. S. degree and from the training school with its diploma.

Members of the nursing profession and some of us who have studied the life in training schools believe that a happier and freer home life is essential for maintaining the morale and for training young women to become fine nurses. The object of the more or less rigid military discipline which has grown up with the profession probably was to teach the pupils to take orders and carry them out without question or comment. It undoubtedly accomplished its purposes, but it repressed rather than developed those individual characteristics which are the means of self-expression and indispensable resources of a good nurse.

To many of us the obvious method of producing nurses as trained leaders is to give them opportunity to develop individuality and personality in training days. In many training schools we find co-operative government (i. e., faculty and student representatives concerned with the type and method of discipline) and student self-government. The results attained in schools where self-government has been adopted are the development of individual responsibility for community interests, of a sense of honor toward a community ideal, of practical experience in gov-

ernment, and the establishment of better understanding between faculty and students and a consolidation of their interests."

Dr. Christopher G. Parnall, Ann Arbor, Michigan, has also given the subject scholarly attention. The BULLETIN is privileged to print an article by him on "The National Problem of Demand and Supply of Nursing Service," which appeared in "The Modern Hospital," October, 1920, through the courtesy of the managing editor, Mr. J. L. Webber. Another article we take pleasure in presenting is an account of the Central Council for Nursing Education, by Miss Martha Wilson, the chairman. Our own president, Mrs. Bass, is vice-chairman, while we are further represented on the Council by Mrs. Graham, Mrs. Irons and Miss McMillan. A third important contribution is a transcription of the address given by Miss Anna C. Jammé, R. N., Director of the Bureau of Registration of Nurses, California State Board of Health, at the Council meeting held in Chicago, Janury, 1921.

THE NATIONAL PROBLEM OF DEMAND AND SUPPLY OF NURSING SERVICE

CHRISTOPHER G. PARNALL, M. D., ANN ARBOR, MICH.

In offering this discussion of a very comprehensive subject, it must be understood at the outset that I claim no special knowledge which qualifies me particularly to pose as an authority. I have been requested to present a paper and in doing so I expect to disclose such ignorance as will create the necessity of compelling you to bring out the real facts. I find innumerable statistics upon the subject which might be used to prove any one of various theories, but which are of doubtful value because they are usually based upon fallacious assumptions.

However, from the records and from the experiences of those who are capable of drawing correct conclusions it can safely be stated that there exists at the present time, a shortage, the country over, in nursing service. Yet figures would seem to indicate that there are more pupils in training at the present time than ever before in the history of the profession of nursing. Apparently there never has been an adequate supply of nurses and the demand at the present time surely is greater in comparison with the supply than ever before. The shortage is, after all, then, a relative shortage. It is probably true that during the past year fewer young women entered training schools than in the

year preceding, which, of course, may be explained by the withdrawal of the incentive for service, inspired by patriotic motives.

We must bend our energies toward remedying this condition, even though the shortage of nurses be relative, as the demand for skilled nursing is sure to exceed the supply for some time. Doubtless large numbers of new hospitals will be established because of the now generally accepted view that the hospital is the place in which to treat the sick. Such an attitude on the part of people generally toward the hospital will, in a measure, assist in solving the problem of furnishing adequate nursing service, for, after all, the keenest demand in the past has been for nursing service in individual homes.

UNWISE PLANS ADVOCATED FOR NURSING SOLUTION

A number of plans have been proposed; some of them are good, most of them, ignoring the fundamental facts, are, in my opinion, bad. First of all is the unwise proposal to shorten the period of nurses' training, in the hope that more nurses in this way could be prepared for their professional work. While it is conceded by those familiar with nurses' education that much of the time spent in the school is wasted as far as the actual training of the student is concerned, on the other hand, that the average nurse of today is not properly prepared. Rather than to shorten the time we should emphasize the importance of utilizing it to the best advantage.

Some have advocated the lowering of standards of entrance to the training schools. Such a policy would prove a boomerang. It is inconceivable to any thoughtful person that it would result other than disastrously. Young women, ill prepared, might be attracted, to be sure; but certainly those who are adequately educated could only be repelled, and it is important, in this connection, to recognize the fact that ambition to enter the nursing profession comes with increased enlightenment and intelligent desire to be of service to humanity. Larger numbers of recruits can hence be expected from the more highly educated group of inspired young women than from the class actuated largely by less noble considerations. That this contention is correct is, to my mind, borne out by the fact that a greater shortage in the domestic division of the hospital exists than in the nursing department. Young women are not seeking inferior positions in the service of the hospital, for they can earn more money outside and under more agreeable surroundings. Student nurses will do

maids' work because they are inspired with a higher motive than mere pecuniary gain. The natural result is that most hospitals are taking advantage of the altruistic attitude of the nurses in order to help tide over the period of shortage of domestic help.

SHORTAGE OF WORKERS IN ALL LINES

While discussing this point I beg to suggest to you that the shortage is as great in other lines as it is in nursing. Schools have had to be closed on account of the lack of teachers, and farms are standing uncultivated because of the inability of the owners to secure labor; communities are raising bonuses to induce physicians to come to them, and managers of industry, college professors, lawyers and clergymen are dictating their inspirations to mechanical contraptions because of the scarcity and high cost of stenographers. The shortage of nurses, then, is only an item in a general dearth of workers in many fields of endeavor and it is not to be expected that any remedy or combination of remedies is going to give immediate relief. That a readjustment must come I have no doubt, and that we should suggest remedial measures with caution is a large part of the message that I wish here to bring to you.

Another proposal put forth by representative members of the nursing and medical professions with a fervor which after developments will, I believe, hardly justify, is to establish a second class of nurses. The trained attendant, in the minds of some of my good friends, will furnish the conclusion of our "film" of tragic trouble which will permit us to "live happily ever after." If there were any remote probability that the creation of a second class of nurses would supply the demand for nursing service, I should be the first to advocate the innovation, but I am not able sufficiently to perceive the light to see anything but an opposite result than the one we all desire, if we give ourselves up to the unqualified advocacy of this expedient. There is undoubtedly a place for the attendant and the ward maid, but it is not in the field of nursing—that is, if my conception of the field of nursing is correct; as well to advocate a second and inferior class of medical attendant to take the place of the competent physician, or to urge the creation of a new worker in the field of theology to supply the need for the inspired clergymen, such a worker to be known, perhaps, as a spiritual adviser, second class, or something more euphonious, but all to the same purpose. The at-

tendant may assist the nurse, may substitute for her in emergency, but she can never take her place or fulfill her obligations.

What then is to be done which will hold out any hope of success in supplying the demand for nurses? That the demand is relative, as before mentioned, is of no consequence. We need more nurses and in the future we shall need increasingly more nurses.

NURSING SCHOOL MUST BECOME INSTITUTION OF LEARNING

Let us return to fundamental facts. At the present time in this country innumerable opportunities are open to young women, especially to young women with education, ability and vision. The institutions of learning are overcrowded. Might it not be logical to assume that if the training school becomes an institution of learning, it will attract such numbers of the right kind of young women that we shall suffer an embarrassment of riches? If the training school actually becomes primarily an educational institution, and, through adequate publicity, young women can be made to realize that in the nurses' training they will obtain a liberal education, most of our difficulties will disappear. In this connection the policy of the army in securing nursing service is well worth serious study. Nurses were needed and needed badly. There were those who held that the only solution to the problem was to recruit enormous numbers of young women who could serve, picturesquely, of course, as nurses' aids. Fortunately there were those in control whose judgment was not befogged by the clamour for an immediate solution of the problem as it existed two years ago. The problem could not be solved immediately, any more than it can be now. However, it was solved expeditiously and logically by recognizing the underlying problems. The standards were not lowered and the outcome was most successful. The combination which secured the result was the assurance given that a liberal education would be furnished and the means taken to make this policy known to the young women of the country who wanted to be of service to humanity and who had the necessary qualifications to serve intelligently.

NURSING TO BE DISTINCT PROFESSION

In order to arrive at a reasonable conclusion regarding the necessary educational qualifications of the nurse, one should have a somewhat intimate knowledge of the development of nursing education in the last twenty years. Nursing has received recog-

dition as a distinct profession only within recent years, and it is quite to be expected that in the ranks of the profession itself, to say nothing of those outside, there may be widely divergent views as to the future preparation and qualifications of the representative nurse. It has been intimated, even by those who are nurses, that we have gone too far in an attempt to exalt nursing as a profession; that nurses have disqualified themselves by over-education to do the things that nurses are expected to do. Personally I cannot subscribe to any such view. It has been my experience that, with few exceptions, women who have been the most highly educated are the most ready to assume the obligations to which nurses should subscribe. If I interpret my experience erroneously, then all of the efforts to raise the standards of nursing service and the educational qualifications of the nurses are worse than wasted and you who are here may get what consolation you may out of the satisfaction that comes from an honest desire to have been of service, but, having been misguided, you have failed in your mission. Certainly no greater degree of altruism has been shown by any group of men or women than has been apparent on the part of the leaders in nursing of the country. Surely this spirit of service to others has been worthy and just as surely has it not been unfruitful. While it is true that we are in a transition period, the future will justify all of the labor and thought that you have given to establish nursing on an enduring basis.

FUTURE NURSING WILL BE GROUP PRACTICE

As I see it, the nursing of the future will be radically different from present or past practice. The change will undoubtedly be for the better, both for nurses and for the public generally. Coincidentally, there will be a radical rearrangement of the methods of medical practice. The physician of the future cannot give the service which will be expected and which he is capable of rendering, if he works alone. Individualism in medicine must give way to co-operative effort. No one man can cover the whole broad field of medicine, and there is a tendency, already apparent, for the best medical men to gather themselves into groups and in this way enable themselves to render a service to the public that they would be incapable of providing if the individuals of the group worked alone. This is what we have come to term "group practice." In effect, it is medical team work. As this type of practice develops, it is inevitable that something must

be supplied to take the place of the service formerly rendered by the family physician. To my mind, this service has not altogether been medical, and it is quite reasonable to believe that the thoroughly qualified nurse, either in the capacity of a visiting nurse or on private duty, may supplant, at least in part, the family medical attendant. She will, of course, work under the direction of competent medical advisers and in no sense can she be regarded as usurping the proper functions of the thoroughly competent physician. The time has passed when any individual may, irrespective of his ailment, demand the undivided attention of a trained nurse. As with the medical practice of the future, so in the practice of nursing, individuals must gather in groups in order to more effectively conserve effort and give service. Such groups, both medical and nursing, undoubtedly will gather about the hospitals, community health centers, and private headquarters from which their influence and their efforts will be directed in service to the community and to the individuals composing it. In developing such a plan for the nursing services of the future, certain analogies may be assumed to exist to the practice of medicine. Here, I grant, is a field for two classes of nurses, but in the same sense as there are two classes for doctors. As we have the practitioner of medicine, we will have the practitioner of nursing; corresponding with the specialist in medicine and the teacher in the medical schools will be the nurses in executive positions, in specialized public health nursing, in institutional work and in nursing education. In other words, instead of a second class of so-called "junior" nurses, I would advocate a class of super-nurses, women with superior education and enlightened views, capable of directing programs of health conservation and education for the people at large.

LEGISLATION TO PROTECT PUBLIC NECESSARY

I would urge the importance of legislation, designed primarily to protect the public, defining the practice of nursing and forbidding anyone except a registered nurse to engage in the practice of nursing. Similar legislation has been enacted in practically every state in the case of the practice of medicine. With higher rather than lower standards adopted, and with the necessary legislation here suggested, the attendant may with safety to the public enter the field. The attendant should in no way be regarded as a nurse. In effect, she should be a domestic with a knowledge of the rudiments of nursing and able, under the direc-

tion of a trained nurse, to give such services as is demanded in the home. People who are seriously ill should be treated in hospitals where nursing service is available. The attendant should furnish domestic service wherever it is needed in households in which people may be ill or from which those who do the house-keeping have been removed to a hospital for treatment. In no event must she assume, without supervision, to render nursing service any more than the nurse should assume the prerogatives of the physician.

NURSING EDUCATION, BOTH THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL

To you who have made the long struggle which has brought the profession of nursing to its present honorable position, I would say that there is no cause for discouragement. It will take time and continued effort to accomplish all of the things that you want to do and that you have planned to carry out. Nursing education must continue to evolve further. The training will inevitably be changed. The special education of the nurse will begin, not in the hospital, but in the college or special school where the time is given over entirely to preliminary instruction. In her first year of special training the nurse need not necessarily see the inside of a hospital, if such preliminary training is properly designed to meet the after needs. Hospital service will, in effect, represent only the practical training of the nurse. The hospital will get better results and the student an infinitely better education. Perhaps I am over-confident in the prospects for the future, but I know that those of you who are most forward-looking agree with me. After all, your profession, like all others, needs members with vision who are not visionary, and who, with an insight into the future, will maintain, without giving ground to movements which at the moment may seem expedient, a firm determination to establish on a strong foundation the profession for which you have given so abundantly and sacrificed so much.

CENTRAL COUNCIL FOR NURSING EDUCATION

MARTHA WILSON,

Chairman Central Council for Nursing Education

In January, 1920, a group of people representing several of Chicago's larger hospitals, formed an organization for the purpose of disseminating information regarding Nurses' Training and the achievements and possibilities of the Nursing Profession.

The charter members of this organization were the Illinois Training School for Nurses and the following hospitals: Presbyterian, St. Luke's, Michael Reese, Wesley, Evanston and The Children's Memorial. The name chosen was the "Central Council for Nursing Education." The membership was limited to organizations maintaining training schools for nurses with high educational standards. An annual membership fee of five hundred dollars was decided upon.

During the year thirteen hospitals have been admitted to membership in addition to the original seven. Three of these are located in Chicago, two in Illinois outside of Chicago, four in St. Louis, three in Kansas City and one in Iowa. The activities of the Central Council have been limited to seven states—Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, Indiana, Minnesota and Kansas.

Miss Katherine Olmstead was employed as executive secretary and under the direction of the executive committee she has conducted a campaign to interest high school girls in nursing education. Many addresses have been made in high schools, in churches and to club groups. Special effort has been made to reach the mothers of possible students and to bring about a better understanding of the educational opportunities offered by the organizations holding membership in the Central Council.

This effort to attract young women to our training schools is, however, only one phase of the work undertaken by the Council. It is our purpose to study the problems of nursing education, to establish contact with those who are engaged in similar work in other parts of the country and to bring to Chicago speakers and educators who have something definite to contribute to this study.

Each organization holding membership in the Council is entitled to be represented by four delegates, one of whom must be the superintendent of the Training School and the other three persons serving on training school committees. It is the hope of those who have been active in furthering the Council that the

responsibility of serving as delegates will be seriously taken by those named, as we feel that it is only through this attitude on the part of delegates that we can hope to accomplish the results for which the Council was formed. Lay members of training school committees can only, by giving generously of their time and thought, acquire an adequate understanding of the problems involved in conducting an educational institution such as a modern training school for nurses.

In February Miss Olmstead resigned to take up reconstruction work in Europe and Miss Carol L. Martin, a graduate of the Chicago Presbyterian Training School, has been appointed her successor. We believe that Miss Martin has much to contribute to the development of our work as she has not only had experience as a hospital executive, but comes to us fresh from three years of study at Teachers' College, Columbia University. The office of the Council is on the fifteenth floor of the Lake View Building, 116 South Michigan Avenue, adjoining the Chicago Nurses' Club.

CHANGES IN NURSING EDUCATION

ANNA C. JAMME, R. N.

Akin to changing ideas in education which are beginning to prevail, as is brought to our attention by writers in many of our well-known periodicals, notably in the *Atlantic Monthly*, is the change which is appearing in nursing education. We are interested to read from the pen of Mr. Stanwood Cobb in a recent issue of the *Atlantic* the opening paragraph to his article, "A New Movement in Education," which may introduce the points I would like to make in the evident change that is now appearing in the education and training for nurses.

"A truth to which humanity seems ever blind is this—that everything that is born must die; and that institutions, being part of this ephemera, are also subject to the law of change and death, giving place to new and ever-rising forms which prove more adequate to express the eternally progressive spirit of man."

Preparatory to considering these changes may we not first look into a movement in general education which has been in progress for several years, receiving a greater impetus in the last two years, and which has a direct bearing on the problem of the education of nurses. I mean by this, vocational education, which has gradually become more firmly established, and through

which means girls have been prepared for business life at an earlier age than previous to the time when such courses of instruction were given. This part time education up to the age of eighteen, as provided by law in some states, is instrumental in opening new and remunerative positions, and causes the students to exercise a selection of courses of study to an unusual degree. The young girl is thus brought very early into possession of a position and good salary, which is practically the objective of a large number. In the new educational process she has greater freedom in her school life and should she go on from high school into college she is still accorded the power of selection in her course of study and enjoys a certain social freedom governed by group organization, which is a part of her education and prepares her for her contact with life later on.

In nursing, the question of the education of the student has constantly been involved with general education. First, as preparatory to this special professional training, and secondly, as creating in the mind of the student a viewpoint toward the study of nursing in order that she may select such subjects that would prepare her for this professional course in preparation for her future duties. The utilization of preparatory courses in high school, junior college and college, with emphasis on science work has been of infinite aid to prospective students of nursing and has been instrumental in establishing certain requirements as prerequisite to the study of nursing. The changes in medical practice and the constantly expanding field of public health service is opening up newer fields for nurses and bringing greater demands on the school for their preparation. It is, therefore, imperative that there should be created a new viewpoint in nursing education and that there should be an adjustment of the old order to make it fit into the newer demands.

Notwithstanding the fact that this is very evident there is difficulty in getting it to be generally acknowledged, and has required almost revolutionary methods. The first reaction noticed has come from without the school. Young women seeing the advantages offered in other forms of education and methods of launching on a life career that is interesting, satisfactory, dignified and self-supporting have turned from nursing as offering not a satisfactory promise of education and have entered into other fields of work. The schools of nursing have been seriously depleted. The second reaction has come from the hospital authorities, those intimately connected with hospitals and schools

of nursing, and their awakening to the fact that something was wrong. Following on this an investigation and the calling together in counsel of those who were in position to bring light on the problem.

It was not difficult, nor did we have far to go to satisfy us that the old order in respect to the professional training of young women for the field of nursing must yield to the new conditions and that a school of nursing must function as other schools, and must fulfil as such the present day demands in methods of teaching and student control. It was not surprising that alarm has been felt at the proposed changes and many have believed these an invasion of the enemy ever seeking to destroy what has been built up in nursing education. But, if looked at in the light of present day ideas on general education and training, it cannot but be seen that a change must be inaugurated or schools of nursing cannot exist and will die for lack of material to teach.

The result of conferences between different groups of the hospital world during the last year has brought to light many features in the schools that may be either strengthened or eradicated; good points have been brought forward which, if heeded, will tend to build up the schools and create confidence in the type of education herein given. The question of the length of course has brought out much discussion and probably general opinion will favor reducing the time to be given in the hospital without detracting from the volume or content of instruction, but rather make it of more value to the student by better coördination with the practice work.

The conferences, where student nurses in schools of nursing were included, showed some interesting points to be considered from the students' point of view, especially in regard to the status of students in our schools as compared with other professional students; the hours of duty in the hospital and opportunities for cultural recreation. These conferences have served to illumine the situation and have given some points of departure from which to work.

We may feel more assured by the fact of having reached the point where hospital and school boards can openly, fairly and freely discuss points involved in the schools of nursing and the education of the student nurse. Boards have largely heretofore sat afar off, scarcely realizing the existence of the school or their responsibility in relation to the students who were almost entirely carrying on the nursing work in their hospitals. This

assurance should give confidence to those who have had the work so closely at heart, namely, the superintendents of the schools, that the day is now dawning when they may be given more intelligent support in their dual duty of administering a school of nursing and also administering the nursing service of the hospital.

There is no reason to assume that schools of nursing should not enjoy equal status in any community with other high grade educational institutions. If well handled they are capable of contributing in educational value from a scientific, practical, cultural and philosophical standpoint that which many institutions of learning are not fitted to deliver to their students.

Through the strain of the last few years a new movement in nursing education may be inaugurated and the vision of many opened. The attitude of all coöperating and concerned in the work will determine in large measure the course of reconstruction and the direction of its development in the next quarter century. Time, always a great factor, has made many things in the old order uncouth, cumbersome and archaic. When this is remedied we should have no fear that the problems which have confronted us during the past years will not find their own solution.

"SPEAKING OF OPERATIONS"

ALBERT COTSWORTH

That booklet of Irving Cobb's permeates the Presbyterian Hospital. Nearly everyone quotes it. So when the doctor lady adjusted the mask over my face and began to say what she was putting on, I shouted back, "Breathe"—then went sailing off to great adventures. The gas carried me to the top of such a lofty toboggan slide that the Woolworth Building was miles below and the Bartholdi Statue the terminus. I am a very proper Elderly Person and organist, but I said to the interne and the men who guarded my bound hands and feet, "Come on, boys. I'll give you the joy ride of your young lives. Give me the steering gear and I'll show you how the wind blows through your whiskers. Hoop-la!" And they boarded the toboggan as I took the helm. It was a lively ride while it lasted. We went so fast that I lost my breath. When I began to find it again I was in deep black water full of autumn leaves which clogged and clutched me and choked me. But my subconscious self said: "As usual, a joy ride ends in a smash-up." Meantime

the surgeon had been busy and industrious. The night before the interne and I had a great diversion as he wrote what I called "The Story of My Life." That volume was under some interne's arm as the train daily followed the surgeon or physician from room to room. I became quite solicitous as the volume grew with my "case." A little shiver of pride accompanies the reflection that no one contradicted me when I said I was a "star patient" and indulged the hope that I will be in the archives of the great hospital by reason of that volume. It was poor old Fannie in "Little Dorrit" who never tired of relating her experience at the "Orspitel" and the "'evingly chicking" they gave her to eat. Until one has really dwelt amid a hospital's activities he has small sense of what they are like. But it is true enough to be trite that almost everyone who has known what the combined skill and tenderness means retains ever after a warm place therefor in his heart. And yet one shinks from becoming a patient in the same way that he dodges other forms of discipline which he knows are good for him!

I was as green and prejudiced as they make them until that morning when the doctor said I must be ready in twenty minutes to take the ambulance for the Presbyterian. He was a fine man not to give me any longer time to anticipate or protest. Made me think of the suitor who proposed so quickly that he surprised the lady into accepting. * * * There was something formidable in the way those iron doors shrieked and crunched as the ambulance unloaded me to the elevator. I figured that they could sound like notes of doom to those who had small chance for recovery—because the exit for burials is doubtless those same clamping doors.

Once inside there was an infectious air of cheerfulness. Everybody seemed glad to see me and tried to make it pleasant. Everyone was very busy. No one walked leisurely. The nurses seemed on the run and the whole place was so active that if one brought any low spirits about him he had no place to exhibit them, for no one had time to heed the display. Almost at once I began to feel that it was a lucky privilege to get in. That reacted in such a cheerful way that the surgeon's first words to me were: "You don't feel as bad as you did, do you?" And I had to laugh and say it was true, that I was like the small boy who yells because he has hurt a finger and then can't tell on which one the wound is. So he said he would work on me next day and left me with a bevy of nurses to keep the lonesomeness away.

At least I figured I had been singled out for special care, because every so often someone came in to put the thermometer in my mouth or give me something to eat—which I wanted but knew better than to touch—or just to ask me if I was all right and then run out to be good to someone else. Everything was so obliging that I had no mood to quarrel with the conditions that brought me there. I cheerfully forgot all the obligations of home, business, church, society, drove away the suggestions of an increased expense account and settled comfortably into the agreeable environment.

Now, though one may write lightly of such a situation, his true attitude is a deep gratitude that such a serious proposition as a major operation can be approached through so helpful a channel. I believe no one thing remains more dominant in my memory than the sensation of the abiding good nature and pleasant atmosphere of this hospital. I neither saw, heard nor felt anything but kindness, generosity, willingness, good nature and fine spirit. I was old enough to discern its value, accept it gratefully and respond heartily. For, after all, it is as much what you bring with you as what you obtain that brings about benefit. It was easy to be patient when one felt sure the attention was deeper than mere service, that real kindness animated every detail. I grew to watch for these details as I mended and to respect anew all the thought and labor and loving care which hovered over the management. As a healthy, vigorous man I wanted always to do what I could for myself—perhaps a more exacting nature would demand every iota of service. But I knew I helped the recovery by helping myself. I admired over and over again the profusion of creature comforts. No matter how cold I got at nights Miss “Nightingale” could always give me another blanket—up to nine was the number once. The constant changing of the bed linen—the fresh rest it brought. And the food—that great source of complaint! Some way it was always nice, always what I wanted, served in wholesome quantities and with a real regard for good manners. I quoted Fannie often—when the “’evingly chicking” appeared. As I used the napery and towels, each one marked with the Hospital’s name, I easily had visions of the various church societies or Lenten sewing mornings when fine spirited women prepared these things and sewed love and good will and spirituality in along with the stitches. Perhaps I over-admired this sentiment. That was the only way I can explain the presence of one of the Hospital napkins

among my effects when my wife unpacked my bag. My explanation did not carry conviction or secure praise from the lady. She called it other names. But just the same some of the sewing ladies may be glad to know that their work well done was noticed.

Miss Supervising "Nightingale" always came to see me and bring a sheaf of letters. If she or someone else did not keep me company the women who took down and put up the refreshed curtains were interesting, or those who slipped in quietly so often to brush up. I felt that I might be in "spotless town" so continual was the cleanliness persisted in. To people who are well these may seem matters of course. But when you are expected to lie in one position and depend upon your own mentality for company small items make up the day's round and then you find you take nothing for granted and everything is enjoyable.

You can't go through an operation and keep in touch with your former daily life. You are wise to leave that entirely behind you and devote what energy and nerve power you have left to getting well. And what is going on about you is what makes you well—comfort, food, rest and care—and these are all made up of small things. I didn't even look at or ask the contents of the daily paper. It didn't seem important in the least. True, my nurse felt that I must keep tab on the doings of The Gumps, and I submitted, but I was more interested in watching her clip and arrange the flowers that surrounded me. May I be punished severely if I ever fail to send a sick friend flowers. They are the most comforting and adorable of companions and ministrants. Music was another of the blessings that came my way. At times I was like a tired child and when my musical friends came to see me I put them behind the screen and asked them to sing the lovely old and new soft simple things which soothe without disturbing the serenity with emotion. I didn't want anything about Heavenly mansions, because I was for getting well and going home. When my own choir came to sing for me they brought a wallet of lovely Christmas carols I had taught them. As they sang in my room every door in the corridor opened and the wheel chairs stopped outside. When I saw what the music might mean to others I sent the singers down to one of the wards to repeat the carols. Right then I pledged myself to do something like that often when I got going again. This pledge I will fulfil when the managers show me how it can be done effectively.

We are all tired children when we are ill and like to be sung to sleep.

My very close friend, John W. Norton, directs the "Florence Nightingales." I didn't forget that and questioned each nurse as to her membership therein. And because of Mr. Norton they were all so good to me that I called each one "Miss Nightingale." Their enjoyment of that choral society is evidence of what music does for them in releasing the emotions which cannot fail to be stirred by hospital routine. I had a day nurse and a night nurse much of the time, but in the "hours off" when others answered my buzzer I acquired a wide acquaintance with these wonderful women. What they do for us and the clear-visioned way in which difficult and unpleasant tasks are accomplished won my profound respect. I don't wonder the BULLTEIN chronicles so many marriages among them. Wise and foxy are the masculines who have discerned and estimated values properly.

Twenty days! Where they went and what was done in them in detail is all a confused blur. But they were busy, full days and yet an abiding sense of rest and quiet and peace and comfort broods over them. I am quite sure that there will come later moments when a certain longing will make itself felt to enter the great building (through the front door this time, if you please!) and find some of the recuperation that abides there. It is a great institution, well managed and equipped to meet the most severe demands upon its efficiency. But it has an undercurrent of spirituality and tenderness equally felt by anyone who can bring with him his share of adaptability and consideration.

CIVIC MUSIC IN CHICAGO

HERBERT E. HYDE,

Superintendent Civic Music Association

The Florence Nightingale Chorus was organized October 7, 1919, by the Woman's Board of the Presbyterian Hospital, co-operating with the Civic Music Association.

The idea originated with Mrs. David Graham, President of the Woman's Board, who approached the Civic Music Association about organizing the work in the Hospital. In consultation with Miss M. Helena McMillan, arrangements were made by the Civic Music Association with Mr. John W. Norton, organist and choirmaster of St. James Episcopal Church, to act as conductor, and with Mr. Robert Birch, the organist and choirmaster of the Church of the Redeemer, to act as accompanist.

During the first season an invitation was extended to the Student Nurses from the Illinois Training School for Nurses to join the chorus at the Presbyterian Hospital. This arrangement was highly satisfactory and the numbers of the chorus increased steadily throughout the year. During the present season, however, the group has been divided, the Illinois Training School forming a chorus of its own. Mr. Norton and Mr. Birch act as director and accompanist for both choruses, and the same music is studied, so that the two groups may be united in a program at will. The effect of the singing on the morale and spirit of both of the above-mentioned institutions cannot be overestimated. It is so difficult to plan adequately for recreation periods for student nurses, particularly with the crowded schedule of the past two seasons. Their work is such that they cannot be absent from their duties for any great length of time, and having these choruses in their own buildings at convenient hours gives an opportunity for pleasure which could not be supplied in any other way.

As far as the musical standing of their work is concerned, they occupy a position which is undeniably in the front rank of women's choruses in Chicago. It is the first chorus of student nurses to be organized in the country, and the innovation has been important enough not only to obtain notice in the press, but to attract editorial comment as well. Its benefits have been so obvious and it has aroused so much interest that other hospitals have written asking for details of its organization, that they might duplicate the work in their own institutions. The year's

work reaches its apex and comes to its conclusion when the chorus takes part in the Annual Festival of the Civic Music Association, which will be held this year on Wednesday evening, April 20, at Orchestra Hall. Schubert's "The Lord Is My Shepherd," McDowell's "Cradle Song" and Chaminade's "Dance of the Snowflakes" will be sung, the Civic Orchestra of Chicago supplying the accompaniments under the direction of Mr. Norton.

On that same occasion the combined Civic Music Children's Choruses will be heard in a program of songs, which will include several folk songs and a group of children's songs by John Alden Carpenter. The Civic Orchestra of Chicago will play the accompaniments for the children under the direction of Herbert E. Hyde and will also play several numbers under the direction of Mr. Frederick Stock, of chief interest being Svendsen's "Legend for Orchestra," "Zorahayda" and the Ballet Suite from "Le Cid" by Massenet. This Festival is an annual event and it has become an important item in Chicago's musical season. On that occasion one may hear the result of the Association's work during the past year and get a glimpse of how vital and how important the work of the Civic Music Association really is in the building of the foundations of America's own musical structure.

The Children in the Civic Music Choruses all come from the foreign districts, where the Association teachers go to them, teaching them English through the means of the Folk Songs of their own countries. In the Civic Orchestra the first step has been taken to free this country from its dependence upon a foreign source of supply for trained symphony players and to give our young instrumentalists the necessary training and routine to fit them for positions in our major symphony orchestras. That the work is bringing results is proven by the fact that, although the orchestra has been in existence but one season and a half, it has already given seven of its members to the symphony orchestras of Philadelphia, Cleveland, Minneapolis and Chicago.

Of all these activities the work of the Florence Nightingale Chorus is by no means the least important and all those who are interested in hearing what these student nurses can do when given an opportunity are urged to attend the concert in Orchestra Hall on Wednesday evening, April 20.

THE EASTER APPEAL

BY ASA BACON

The Presbyterian Hospital occupies the block abutting Wood, Congress and Harrison Streets and Hermitage Avenue.

It is maintained for the service of HUMANITY, making no distinction of race, creed or color, and reaching out to all states in the Union.

It is managed in strict accordance with approved business principles. Every dollar that is received is used in the work for which the hospital was founded. It is not run for profit.

The entire plant is fireproof.

It cared for over ten thousand patients last year.

The hospital works in conjunction with all organized charities, but does not limit its service to such channels. Its influence is felt throughout the land. It cares for the rich as well as the poor.

The profit on rooms in the Private Pavilion is used to help care for the patients in the wards.

The Medical Staff gives careful attention to educational work and to the research laboratories, where all scientific investigations and tests are made. This staff is greatly interested in the advancement of research and scientific work.

The hospital has 250 nurses in training. It is instructing 24 internes in the higher branches of medicine. It is assisting in the instruction of Rush Medical College students.

It is affiliated with Rush Medical College and Central Free Dispensary.

The X-ray departments have all modern apparatus, under charge of experts and a medical adviser.

The laboratories are fully equipped and are under the supervision of experts.

A much larger sum is needed to increase the charity work. It needs more endowed ward beds, which cost \$7,500 each.

It needs endowment to maintain another graduate nurse for desperately sick ward patients, to tide them over critical periods. Twenty thousand dollars will do this.

It needs more money to enable the further investigation of disease, thus adding to the fund of medical knowledge and surgical skill, enabling doctors and nurses to go out into the world better equipped to care for the sick.

We are proud of our hospital. It is the result of 38 years of

faithful work on the part of the citizens of Chicago and vicinity, during which time it has cared for 143,520 patients.

Last year 10,136 people were cared for, of which 3,726 paid only a part of the actual cost, while 2,534 patients were entirely free. This free work included medical and surgical treatment by the staff as well as the use of the operating rooms, X-ray, laboratory, occupational therapy and all other departments of the institution.

The total charity work last year cost us \$173,000. We wish to increase it this year.

Your gift on Easter or later, whatever it may be, will be most gratefully received.

SOCIAL SERVICE REPORT

JANUARY 1-MARCH 31, 1921

The medical work in the Children's Department has been much lighter than usual during the past winter, and as a similar condition was observed in other hospitals and by the specialists in children's diseases, we have been inquiring for possible causes, and are inclined to believe there are several.

During recent years increasing stress has been laid on medical preventive work, much of which has been concentrated on children. Several years ago the Visiting Nurse Association undertook some of the work now being done by the School Nurses; it soon proved to be so necessary that the City made the medical inspection of school children a part of the work of the Health Department. The Infant Welfare Society was the outgrowth of the Milk Commission, and has become primarily a society for health instructions, first to mothers for the baby under 2 years, but latterly it holds Nutrition Clinics for children of pre-school age and does prenatal work for the mothers of children under their care; it reaches all the members of the family—including the fathers. Next came the Tuberculosis Society with the Tuberculosis Nurse, who visits the family to teach that tuberculosis is a curable disease; contagious, but easily controlled by maintaining simple precautions, but very dangerous if no precautions are used.

The Visiting Nurse has always given instruction in hygiene and frequently fills the roll of School Nurse, Infant Welfare Nurse and Tuberculosis Nurse, as the occasion arises.

Within the past few years these messengers of health have gone beyond the limits of big cities. In our own community the Bureau of Social Service of Cook County has a Public Health Department, the efforts of which have been wholly spent on the area outside the city. In this area they have been able to start many Health Centers, and as soon as one is well started the residents in the neighborhood are quick to see the advantages and maintain it themselves.

The result of the combined efforts of these centers of health education, in which is stressed prevention, (keep the well person well; discover any disease in the very early stage) is that there are fewer children sick with preventable diseases, fewer crippled children from rickets—the word for the result of improper infant feeding—and there is also a smaller proportion of the chronically sick because these health agencies can point out the necessity for early medical care and the nurse can assist in educating the patient to follow the instructions.

New agencies have come into existence in response to new needs: The Vocational Society for Shut-Ins and the Service League for the Handicapped. The activities of the former are spent in visiting homes where the patient is unable to go to and from work, but is able to work at home several hours daily, and can often earn a comfortable living. The Service League for the Handicapped has a central workroom, where suitable employment is furnished for those who are unable to work under usual conditions.

Unusual prosperity may also have been a factor in better health of children. Until August or September, 1920, there was an unheard of business prosperity for two or more years. The usually unemployable readily found work at high wages and were well fed, well clothed and contented; even now the unemployment is not as serious as in 1914 and 1915.

In the summer of 1919 there was a marked decrease in the number of saloons, with fewer temptations to the people who drank to be sociable; in January, 1920, came full prohibition and further decrease in drunkenness and the diseases which follow its trail. This was another important factor in better home conditions. Much remains to be done in health education, but each step encourages our fine medical men in new efforts of prevention, and we can feel sure that some time in the future good and prompt medical care will be available for everyone.

Since the first of the year we have come in contact with

484 patients, 102 of which were for some financial inquiry only; of the remainder 136 were adults, 85 children and 106 maternity. Prenatal supervision has been given to 55.

JESSIE BREEZE,
Director.

REPORT OF THE OCCUPATIONAL DEPARTMENT

Since the first of the year an attempt has been made to keep a record of the work done with every patient referred to the department. This record includes the actual craft work the patient may do, and anything else that may bear on the patient's recovery. At the end of the record a summary is made of what occupational therapy accomplished for the patient, and the record is then attached to the patient's medical history. Many favorable comments have been made about the value of these records, and several visitors from other hospitals have asked for sample sheets. It takes a great deal of time to keep these records, but it is time well spent. Another helpful innovation is the use of prescription blanks by the doctors. At the desk of the head nurse on each floor is a pad of blanks which provide space for the patient's name, his room number, the condition to be treated, whether or not the patient may work in the shop, the name of the doctor, and the name of the interne. These blanks are a great help.

One of the most fruitful subjects for speculation in the shop is how we ever got along without the power jig saw, which was the latest gift of the Woman's Auxiliary Board. The saw saves so much time and strength, and is so popular with every one that the shop without it seems almost impossible now. The men often ask why we do not have a turning lathe. They say it could be run by the motor that runs the jig saw, and that wonderful things could be made on it. Some day, perhaps, the lathe will come.

The first glimpse of Spring came to the shop with the first flowers of Spring—the skunk cabbage. For many days every one had been asked if he knew the skunk cabbage. A woman from New York state said she had seen it when she was a little girl, and a man from northern Wisconsin said he thought it was the same thing as Indian turnip in his country. When the skunk cabbage arrived, its gorgeous coloring and graceful cowl were a revelation to nearly every one. With the coming of the

warm days, the patients are eager to get out on the roof, and this reminds us that it will soon be time to put up the awning and that the flower boxes must be attended to. The soil in the boxes has been used two seasons now, but it still seems fresh and sweet. We thought it could be taken from all the boxes, put in a pile, and mixed with fertilizer. A patient who left about four weeks ago, a woman who is an expert gardener, gave us many valuable hints, so we hope the flowers may be better than ever this year. We still remember with great glee our shopping trip for plants with Mrs. Penfield. If she should say she would like to go again, there is no doubt in our minds about what would happen.

Of late, some attention has been given to belles lettres. One of the patients has been copying poems on the typewriter for others to commit to memory, and while it may seem somewhat incongruous to enter a ward and hear called out from one bed, "A tree that may in summer wear" and from the bed across "A nest of robins in her hair," undoubtedly worse use might be made of poetry. No one has yet written a poem so far as we know, but the first attempt at prose is so simple and direct that it must have literary merit. We quote verbatim:

THE OCCUPATION ROOM

"The Occupation Room of the Presbyterian Hospital is wonderful. There are so many wonderful things to see up there. There are little foot-stools; some with cane bottoms, and others with rope bottoms; table lamps, large and small trays, doll buggies, baby rattles, bird cages, fruit baskets, hanging baskets for flowers, floor lamps, wagons, animals, lamp shades, dolls, jumping jacks, sewing baskets, and knitted caps, such as skating caps and stocking caps, and vases, cups, and bowls made out of clay.

"It is interesting to know who makes these things. We would think that the people here in the hospital could not do anything, but they are the ones that make all these beautiful things. All kinds of people go up there, for instance, people with a cast on one hand, others in casts from their feet to their hips, some on crutches, some with braces on their legs, and others with lame arms.

"I guess you are wondering, 'How can people like that do such work?' Well, there are tables put in front of the people who can sit up and they can rest their work on that, while the

ones that can't sit up have boards fastened on their chairs to put their work on. There are two instructors up there who teach these people and I must say they are two of the most wonderful instructors I ever saw."

WINIFRED BRAINERD,
Director.

LIBRARY COMMITTEE REPORT

The distribution of books in March was not quite up to standard. Fewer patients desired books, more were very sick or were indifferent. Four hundred eight books were given out.

The third Monday of the month we issued only books from our own library as we were notified that the Public Library would take inventory on the following Wednesday. I spent most of the day with two capable girls from the Public Library and feel that they found our record exceptional, for from June 12, 1920, to January 10, 1921, eight months, only 52 books were out or lost. Mrs. Graham telephoned to Miss Russell of the Nurses' Home to see if she could not round up some of these missing books. The result was fine. Thirty-three Public Library books and forty of our own were collected. Of the Library books two had been out since June 10, 1920, two since November and one since December 1, 1920. Two trunks full of undesirable books and those needing repairs went back to the Public Library.

Wednesday, March 30th, Mrs. Bass's friend, Mrs. Jones, telephoned she was at the Hospital working on our books, so I went over and helped her. We can scarcely appreciate what she has done for us. She has catalogued, classified and marked close on to 500 books. Won't you look at the cases to see how thoroughly she has done the work?

There are two others to whom we are greatly indebted, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence of Galesburg, patients in the Hospital at different times. I think they have donated close to 100 books.

A grateful patient handed me a two dollar bill as a gift to our library. Fifty cents has been realized from the sale of old paper. Books and magazines have been sent in by Mrs. Fisk, Mrs. Derby, Mrs. Heath, Mrs. McDougal, Mrs. Campbell, Miss Reed and the Silver Cross Circle.

S. E. AIKEN,
Chairman.

April 2, 1921.

Mrs. W. J. Aiken,
2150 W. Monroe St.,
Chicago, Illinois.

My Dear Mrs. Aiken:

I am sending you herewith a list of the books found missing at the inventory taken at the Presbyterian Hospital, March 23, 1921. There are 24 books listed, and the estimate cost of these books at a 50 per cent discount, is \$15.56. I am also enclosing notices for 5 damaged books, 3 of which are total losses, the other 2 being for rebinding. The cost of these books amounts to \$5.40. The highest possible loss as the result of this inventory will therefore be \$20.96. I am also enclosing refund blanks covering the return of books previously lost and paid for by the Presbyterian Hospital; the total of these refunds amounts to \$15.25. If you will sign each blank in the proper place and return to me, credit for that amount will be given the Hospital Library. You therefore can see that the net payment that may be due at the time the bill will be sent will not exceed \$5.71.

I am giving all the above figures not because we expect an immediate payment, for as you know you are allowed 30 days' time to investigate the list of missing books, but the above information is given for your use at your monthly meeting Monday. I am sure that the Woman's Auxiliary can see from the figures given herein the wonderful success that you have made of the library in so far as the maintenance of proper records is concerned. I wish to congratulate you personally upon the splendid results and am sure that this good work will be continued.

As you no doubt know, we are in dire stress as to funds and have at times disappointed our various librarians in not being able to supply the new books in the quantities as needed. The situation is such that only time can remedy, but we hope that before very long we will be in a better position to supply the material necessary for the Presbyterian Hospital Library.

Very truly yours,

NATHAN R. LEVIN,
Supervisor of Deposits,
Chicago Public Library.

REPORT OF SPRAGUE HOME FOR NURSES

Our Training School has grown up! Ever since 1904, its first birthday, a party has been given on the first evening in April, with appropriate exercises and ceremonies. This year, having attained the mature and legal age of eighteen, a real "coming out party" was held, which a few of the Committee had the privilege of attending.

The special feature of this occasion was a delightful talk by Mrs. Graham who described in a most interesting and chatty way the neighborhood in which our Hospital and Home stand—as it was when the Institution was first started thirty-eight years ago.

A charming word picture of the pleasant homes with their friendly neighbors—the elegantly dressed ladies taking their afternoon drives in stylish Victorias with clanking chains, their hospitality being frequently displayed by the red carpets stretched down the steps to the curb—quite fascinated the attentive audience—whose merriment broke forth at the description of the "owl" horse-car, which properly retired at midnight—resuming its rambling journeys at six A. M.

Famous citizens lived in this quiet locality before the noisy days of elevated roads and motor cars—and the recital of their names carried some of us back to our childhood days—the happy simple life of long ago.

Tender mention was made of the two founders of our Nurses' Home, Mrs. Charles Hamill, then President of the Woman's Board, and Mrs. Joseph Matteson, Chairman of the Training School Committee, to whose enthusiastic efforts we owe our foundation—and the Memorial tablets placed in their honor on either side of the entrance to the elevator, were explained to the new pupils. Miss McMillan introduced the speakers with flattering words—as all who sat on the front row in Assembly Room—including Miss Russell, Miss Aylward and Mrs. Irons—were called upon in turn for some message of greeting.

Among them were two members of the first graduating class—Mrs. Post and Miss Martin—the latter now the Executive Secretary of "The Central Council of Nursing Education." Her reminiscences of various pranks and escapades—of which Miss McMillan was innocently unaware—were very amusing, but most surprising was the statement that the fine reputation of our Training School in the East is largely at-

tributed to the Committee which stands behind, which touched and astonished us deeply.

The informal program was begun by piano solos from Miss Simmons, and vocal selections by Miss Woodruff, and ended by a sextette by the Florence Nightingale Chorus.

Then the large two-tiered birthday cake, decorated with a clever copy of the school pin in fancy icing, surrounded by dainty candy flowers and the dates 1903 and 1921, was brought in, its eighteen candles lighted and later blown out with appropriate wishes, while the cake was cut and distributed to the eager girls and enjoyed with delicious ice cream.

When those of us who had far to go finally took our departure, we carried with us a lovely picture through the brightly lighted windows, of a throng of happy girls in holiday mood, dancing in the prettily decorated room.

It was a sweet, wholesome, home evening which will long be remembered. And as was beautifully brought out, especially by Mrs. Graham and Miss Martin—the secret of that ideal atmosphere is found in the presiding genius of our Nurses' Home—the perfect Superintendent we were so fortunate to find eighteen years ago and to have kept all this time, guiding, leading and training the many fine girls who have come to us, working so harmoniously with our Woman's Board and Training School Committee, that we cannot be too thankful for the blessing of our Miss McMillan.

HELEN V. DRAKE,
Chairman, Sprague Home for Nurses Committee.

HOSPITAL SILVER

The Furnishing Committee seemed a bit crestfallen when they reported at the April Board meeting that, with an ambition to have as a minimum 5,000 soap wrappers by April first to use in the purchase of premium silver, they had but 4,500. However, the Drexel Park Church saved the day! With 504 soap wrappers they put the committee over the top and Mrs. Curtis and Miss Jenkins fared forth to the premium store to buy. They came away laden with 12 dozen silver tea spoons for the hospital; 9 dozen legitimately purchased by Kirk's American Family Soap wrappers and 3 dozen the generous donation of the company. Our hats off to Drexel Park Church!

MRS. HENRY M. CURTIS,
Chairman, Furnishing Committee.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK

The National Conference of Social Work will be held in Milwaukee Auditorium from June 22 to June 29. Its proximity to Chicago and the great program on topics of countrywide significance should attract many members of our Board.

The general sessions deal with such subjects as Community Organization of Social Forces, Public Agencies and Institutions, The Family, Industrial and Economic Problems, and Health, with such speakers as Allen T. Burns of New York, Henry C. Morrison of Chicago, Dean J. H. Wigmore of Northwestern University, Evanston, Miss Julia Lathrop of the Children's Bureau, Washington, D. C. Special sections deal with Children, Delinquents and Correction, Health, Woman's Work and Wages, Unemployment, Housing, Standards of Living, etc.

Hourly electric service from Chicago and commutation rates on the railroads make attendance upon this conference easily possible.

SCHOOL AND ALUMNÆ NOTES

Friday, April first, the 18th birthday of the School was fittingly celebrated by a birthday party at the Home. A fine dinner was served, the flowers on the tables being in the School colors of purple and gold. There was a wonderful birthday cake with the date, a reproduction of the School pin, and the School colors. This cake Miss Helen V. Drake gave and with its appropriate candles was most delectable to look upon and to taste. In the Assembly Room in the evening, Miss McMillan presiding, an interesting program was given. Mrs. D. W. Graham, Miss Helen V. Drake and Mrs. Ernest E. Irons of the School Committee of the Woman's Auxiliary Board were present and spoke. Mrs. Graham talked entertainingly of the earlier days of the Hospital and its neighborhood. It was nice to have with us two members of the first graduating class. Miss Carol Martin, Secretary of the Central Council of Nursing Education, one of the members of the first class, told the students of the high standing of the School in the East and at Columbia University where she has recently spent two years in study. The music of the evening was furnished by pupils of the School and was excellent. Dancing followed, and ice cream and cake were served.

The Florence Nightingale Chorus sang at St. James Episcopal Church in March at the monthly organ recital and concert arranged by Mr. John W. Norton. Mr. Birtch was the organist for the evening. The Chorus will sing April twentieth at Orchestra Hall in the annual festival of the Civic Music Association.

Among the interesting speakers heard at the Monday evening meetings of the Y. W. C. A. were Dr. John Timothy Stone of the Fourth Presbyterian Church; Miss Edith Rockwood, Civic Director of the Woman's City Club; Miss Greene of the Chicago Public Library; Miss Mary Ely, graduate student of the University of Chicago and Bible professor at Vassar College, and Miss Jeanette Rankin, former member of Congress from Montana.

Easter morning a special early service was held in the sun parlor under the auspices of the Christian Endeavor Society of the Third Presbyterian Church.

The new spring class has thirty-two members—a very good number, as this is always a smaller class than the one entering in the fall.

A new course of lectures made possible by the Woman's Auxiliary Board on the "Psychology of Behavior" is being given by Professor Robinson of the University of Chicago.

The annual meeting and election of officers of the Alumnae Association occurred April fifth. Officers for 1921 are: President, Miss Ayer; First Vice-President, Miss Landt; Secretary, Miss Ritchie; Treasurer, Miss Morley, and three new directors, Mrs. Miller, Mrs. Richter and Miss F. Bronson.

A course in Public Health Nursing has been organized at the Portland School of Social Work at the University of Oregon, with Miss Elnora Thomson, class 1909, director. Miss Thomson was formerly director of Public Health Nursing instruction at the Chicago School of Civics and Philanthropy.

Miss Ella M. Ottery, who has spent the winter in Los Angeles, California, has accepted a position at the Memorial Metabolic Clinic at Santa Barbara.

Miss Mary Louise Morley, class of 1921, has been placed on the nursing staff of the Hospital in charge of the seventh floor in the Murdock Building.

Miss Kate Buckley is a student at Columbia University. Miss Buckley was Superintendent of Nurses at the Washington Boulevard Hospital. Miss Cora Lee Ayer, class of 1920, has taken her place.

Miss Mary Cutler and Miss Alice Morse are getting ready to take the summer course at Columbia University.

Miss Mary S. Bissett, class of 1916, has spent the last two years at a mission station in the interior of China. This year she is giving entirely to language study in the Department of Missionary Training in the University of Nankin, a union work under a group of churches in the United States.

Mrs. E. R. Fabel (Miss Charys Jones), class of 1917, died March 14th, at the Washington Boulevard Hospital, Chicago, after a long illness.

Married: January eighth, Miss Arabelle Lovejoy to George Benjamin Skinner, at Tuscon, Arizona.

Married: January eighth, Miss Minnie May Chisholm to Dr. Maurice Briggs in Winnipeg, Canada. Dr. and Mrs. Briggs are living at 14 Eastern Avenue, Lynn, Mass.

Married: March seventh, Miss Lola O. Williams to John B. Youmans. Mr. and Mrs. Youmans will live in Boston, Mass.

The Presbyterian Hospital Bulletin

CHICAGO, ILL.

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Mrs. James B. Herrick, Chairman; Mrs. E. E. Irons, Mrs.
H. H. Belfield, Mrs. W. B. Martin, Mrs. Frank
Penfield, Mrs. D. W. Graham.*

Subscriptions, 50 Cents a Year, may be sent to Asa Bacon,
Superintendent, The Presbyterian Hospital of Chicago, or to
Miss Mary Reed, 4941 Kimbark Ave.

EDITORIAL

It is with deep regret that this issue of the BULLETIN must announce the resignation of Mrs. Jas. B. Herrick as Chairman of the Bulletin Committee.

This Committee was organized in the spring of 1909 at the suggestion of the superintendent of the hospital, Mr. Asa Bacon, with Mrs. H. H. Belfield as chairman.

The first issue was printed October of that year and the BULLETIN has been continued as a quarterly ever since till the last two years, when because of increased expense it was voted to unite the July and October numbers.

Mrs. Belfield continued in office one year, resigning because of leaving the city, and Mrs. Jas. R. Janney assumed the position which she held for two years, resigning for the same reason. Then hesitatingly, deprecating her ability for such work, Mrs. Herrick was persuaded to become chairman of the committee and for 9 years, with 35 issues, no anxiety has been felt as to its success. Under her wise judgment each issue has seemed an improvement on any preceding, until now we feel we may say with proper pride it is unexcelled by any hospital magazine in the country. And to Mrs. Herrick is due all the credit. She has sought the articles to be printed, arranged them with care and used her editorial privilege of correcting or curtailing with courtesy and efficiency. To her successor she wills a well established BULLETIN and personally and for the Hospital and the Woman's Board I express appreciation for her long service.

MRS. DAVID W. GRAHAM.

PRENATAL CARE

GRACE MEIGS CROWDER, M. D.

The effort to provide good care for mothers during pregnancy—prenatal care—is part of the world-wide movement to save the lives of babies which began at the end of the last century, and has been gaining strength and volume ever since. At first most of the effort in infant welfare work was directed toward preventing the thousands of deaths of babies from intestinal troubles which occur every year. Great progress was made; but then it was realized that this was far from solving the infant mortality problem. A large proportion of the deaths of babies occur in the first days and weeks of life; and these deaths can be prevented only through proper care of the mother before and at the birth of her baby. And so public health workers have become much interested in mothers, for the sake of their babies; and countries, states and cities have begun to study the death rates of their women from childbirth and pregnancy. The figures for the United States have been a surprise. The U. S. Children's Bureau tells us that 23,000 mothers died from childbirth in this country in 1918; that more women between 15 and 45 years of age are lost from this cause each year than from any disease except tuberculosis; that the death rates from childbirth and even from child-bed fever have shown no demonstrable decrease in the years from 1900 to 1918, and that the death rate of the United States from this cause is higher than that of any other of the principal civilized countries.

Most of these 20,000 or more women who die year after year in our country die needlessly. Child-bed or puerperal fever was proved over forty years ago to be almost entirely preventable; most of the other diseases and complications incident to pregnancy and childbirth have been proved to be to a large extent preventable or curable if women receive skilled care before and at the time of confinement. A certain standard of care (that carried out as a matter of course by skilled obstetricians in their private practice) serves to prevent most of the complications of pregnancy and confinement; or to discover them, so that the proper treatment may be applied.

The effort to provide care of the same standard for women who cannot afford to pay for skilled attendance constitutes the "prenatal care" movement. In many cities such work is now carried on by obstetrical dispensaries, by infant welfare asso-

ciations or by public health nursing organizations. By whatever agencies it is carried out, the necessary elements of the work, to be successful, are the same. Women are influenced to seek advice as early as possible in pregnancy; they may make a first visit at the clinic or centre where a physician makes a careful physical examination, takes a history, makes measurements of the pelvis, and examines the urine. If complications are discovered proper treatment is given. Advice is given as to hygiene and diet, and the mother is urged to return at regular intervals for examination and urinalysis, and to report at once any abnormal symptom. Return visits are usually advised at intervals of every month during the early months and every two weeks after the sixth month. A public health nurse then visits the mother in her own home, and demonstrates to her how she can carry out the advice of the physician. The nurse visits the mother at regular intervals thereafter and sees that she follows advice and that she comes to the clinic regularly. Advice is given as to proper arrangements for her confinement. In prenatal work as carried out among the poor, the work of the physician and of the public health nurse are both essential.

Such work has now been developed in most of the large cities—in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and Chicago—and has proved its great value to mothers and to babies. The problems now are to increase the work, and to devise means whereby good prenatal care may be made available to groups not yet touched—to families of moderate means, and to those living in rural districts far from physicians and clinics.

The increase in prenatal work is slow; for no other phase of infant welfare work is it so hard to arouse interest and obtain funds. Sometimes this has seemed very discouraging to those working in this field, but it must be remembered that even yet there is general ignorance of the dangers connected with childbirth and the need of skilled care and proper hygiene in order to prevent them. This function has always been looked upon with a mixture of ignorance and fatalism; the hazards to health and life connected with it have been either ignored or accepted as unavoidable accidents. Only as the great majority of women come to realize the need for better care for themselves before and at the time of childbirth, for the sake of their children, will communities realize the vital importance of community measures to insure good care for all classes of women.

INFANT WELFARE WORK

GLADYS SPRY

President of the Woman's Auxiliary, Chicago Infant Welfare Society.

The old idea of the survival of the fittest is vanishing as the argument does not hold; for a high infant mortality results in a sacrifice of the unfortunate, not the unfit. In all countries the problem of infant mortality is being recognized as one of the great social and economic problems of our day. France for more than two generations has viewed with apprehension the fact that with a high infant death rate their birth rate was the lowest in Europe and steadily falling. How to save their infants has become a public question of first importance. In 1844, Marbeau, mayor of the first "arrondissement" of Paris, observing the neglect of infants whose mothers were at work and finding that no provision for their care existed, conceived the idea of the "Crèche" or Day Nursery. By the aid of private subscriptions a room was secured in a poor street, twelve willow cradles were installed, and the whole placed in charge of a nun, while a doctor visited the place daily. As a sidelight on the methods then in use it is rather interesting to note that two persons were engaged as "rockers." The idea spread so rapidly that in three years it was necessary to form the "Société des Crèches" to standardize methods of work and facilitate co-operation. From France the "crèche" spread rapidly to Austria, Italy and Germany and soon they were opened all over Europe. Although they received some public support, they depended largely upon private contributions and were usually in charge of nuns. While the crèche has, perhaps, not been a large factor in reducing infant mortality, it has done much in calling attention to the neglect of infants of working women in cities and arousing public interest in the welfare of infants generally. But in 1865 there was a society organized in France whose results did make a strong impression on the infant mortality in the district in which it operated—The Société Protectrice de l'enfance. Its object was to encourage maternal nursing, to watch over the infants sent out to be wet nursed, and to instruct mothers in all classes of society in the care of their children. In 1876 France organized a Society for Nursing Mothers. It sought to save the child by caring for the mother. The results of this work were at once evident, for during the first 18 years of its existence the society aided nearly 40,000 mothers. Then

in 1892, Budin, in connection with a maternity hospital in Paris, organized the Consultations for Nurslings. After discharge the mothers brought the infants back regularly for weighing and examination for a period of two years. The mother was instructed in the care and feeding of the infant and advised in minor ailments. Breast feeding was encouraged and assisted; when it was not possible sterilized milk in separate feeding bottles was supplied. The great advantage secured by this plan was continuous, intelligent supervision of the mother and through the mother of the infant from its birth. Two years later the first milk depot was established by Dufour. Its purpose was proper artificial feeding under medical supervision. These two organizations which in many places have been merged into one, may be considered as really marking the beginning of the modern movement for reduction of infant mortality. They have spread all over the civilized world. Germany has taken its ideas of method for reducing infant mortality and the care of infants and mothers largely from France; but with German genius for administration they appear to obtain better results because the municipal authorities seem to have a stronger hold upon the public. The German campaign has been especially effective in dealing with illegitimate children. With them it is not a question of wanting to go to the conference, but of having to go or a truant officer is sent after the mother. Mothers with illegitimate children have different colored tickets from the other mothers who attend the conferences. A small weekly allowance is given to the mother which is thought sufficient to supplement the family income so that the mother may nurse her baby. This payment has been found a strong incentive for attending the conference. In Leipsic the illegitimate child becomes at birth a ward of the state. The result is that the death rate of illegitimate children is just half that of other infants in that city.

In our own country, New York City has shown what wonderful results in lowering infant mortality can be accomplished by concentrated effort on the part of the welfare organizations working with the city authorities and it has been found that the liberal appropriations on the part of the city authorities contributed no small part to the success of the work.

In Chicago the problem of infant mortality has fallen to a welfare organization and does not have the support of the municipal authorities except during the summer months the

Board of Health supplies some extra nurses. The problem was first attacked by an organization known as the Milk Commission in 1903. For eight years they carried on the work of preparing and distributing standard modifications of clean milk for babies. In 1911 they reorganized and to indicate the wider scope of the work contemplated, changed the name to the Infant Welfare Society. The objects of the Society are to reduce the death rate and to improve the health of the coming generation. It is believed by the Society that this is best accomplished by instructing the mothers in the care and feeding of their infants at weekly conferences where the baby is weighed and examined by a doctor in charge with a nurse present who can go into the home and show the mother how to carry out the doctor's instructions. It is interesting to note how similar these conferences are to the Consultations for Nurslings organized by Budin in 1892. The first nurse was appointed December 1, 1910, and nine more were soon added. On January 1 Dr. H. F. Helmholtz became medical director, supervising and directing the work of the medical staff. The first station to be opened was at Henry Booth House, on 14th place, and it rapidly developed into a flourishing center. As quickly as money became available nine other stations were opened in the congested parts of the city—so that by July 1 ten stations were in operation. The conferences averaged over 20 per day, and an attendance of forty was recorded on several occasions. In visiting the homes the nurse has an opportunity to see where unhygienic conditions exist, and to help improve them. For the Infant Welfare Society believes that the mother is the best possible guardian for the baby, if she only knew how; and that 50 per cent more of the strength of infant welfare work lies in the instruction of the individual mother in the home. In the foreign districts the nurses meet with so much ignorance and superstition, it is often discouraging; instances like this—the nurse finds the mother giving the baby a bath without removing the clothing, for she is sure if the clothing is removed, the baby will take cold. On the other hand a letter like the following is a source of great encouragement:

“Dear Ladyes:: I have a little baby only three weeks old, and I would love to have a nurse to call at my home, and I would be very thankful to gedd some advises how to take care of my child.

Respectfully,

Mrs. Y.”

"How much does your baby weigh?" never fails to awaken the interest of the mother. This starts many mothers coming to the conferences, and once started, they keep on coming and bring their friends. A visitor at one of our Polish conferences was talking with a mother about her baby, when suddenly the mother exclaimed: "If I had only known, my other baby would not have died." During the year 1911 the Infant Welfare Society cared for 2,129 babies at its different stations, of these 91 died; some in the care of the Society but the majority in hospitals where they had been sent in a precarious condition. Of the deaths 19 were breast fed, and 72 artificially fed, showing the necessity of striving above all else for breast feeding of the babies. In several cases refusal of the parents, through ignorance, to take the baby to the hospital, took away the last chances it had of getting well. As for instance, a child with an abscess in the chest had to be allowed to die without attempting surgical relief because the parents refused aid.

Early in the year 1913 the Woman's Auxiliary was organized. Its object was to co-operate in every way with the work of the Infant Welfare Society and give all possible assistance to the Board of Directors. The membership of the Auxiliary is made up of groups of women located in different parts of the city and nearby suburbs. Each group is known as a Center, and has its own governing body, and the officers of these Centers constitute an executive committee to which is given the management of the organization. The total enrollment in 1913 was between 500 and 600. Each Center has charge of the care and support of a station, or, if the Centers are small, several join in the support of a station as Riverside, Hinsdale, and Downers Grove are looking after the Burlington Station at West Park. In order to study the work better, and to get a concrete idea of how large a problem infant welfare work in Chicago is, a spot map of Chicago was prepared, showing all the deaths in children under one year. In the study two things stood out most prominently—that the great bulk of infant deaths was limited to a relatively small area, and that almost as many babies die in winter as in summer. It was calculated that in order to cover the city properly with Infant Welfare stations, 40 additional stations are needed.

Although the work seemed small to those who were in charge, and could see the need of expansion, the work done was so good that it attracted the attention of physicians and nurses

from other sections of the country. They visited the city and spent much time observing the work, while many requests came for advice as to methods and form of organization. In the spring of 1916 the Infant Welfare Society sent Dr. Hoffman and Miss Paulsen to Kalamazoo to show the advantages and workings of an Infant Welfare Station. Two conferences were held and several interesting lectures were given by Dr. Hoffman. A well organized Infant Welfare work is the result. The next year Dr. Hoffman and Miss Carter went to Appleton, Wisconsin, with a similar result; and so the work spreads.

In 1915 it was felt that Infant Hygiene should begin with the prenatal period, and so through the efforts of the women of Evanston, money was raised to start the prenatal work at Milton Avenue Station. It was thought that this would result in the baby coming to the station early, and not after the mother had followed the advice of the neighbors and grandmother, and failed. Although work along this line has been slow, now it is proving so necessary that all Centers are striving to raise the additional money so that the mothers and babies of their station may have the benefit of the Prenatal nurse.

In 1916 it began to be felt that the child between two and six received little or no supervision. The mother too often feels that the child after two may have all kinds of food, and does not realize the importance of a balanced diet and regularity of meals. Better supervision and instruction in the care of the child up to school age would mean a more physically fit child to enter school life. However, due to the war, it was not until 1918 that this idea was followed up. Then Dr. Hoffman and Miss Roberts at Rush Medical College carried out the preliminary work in the dietetics and care of the child from two to six. Conferences up to twenty-five were held weekly. The Infant Welfare Board authorized the establishment of a few conferences at the Infant Welfare Stations to care for the pre-school period.

During the war England showed us what results concentrated effort could produce in the reduction of infant mortality. When the war broke out England did not know when or where her babies were born and so she passed a law that every birth must be reported within 36 hours, and sent a nurse into each home to help and instruct the mother. The entire nation was organized on an Infant Welfare basis, and was placarded with posters "It is safer to be a soldier in France than to be a baby

in England." In one year her infant mortality was reduced from 110 per thousand in 1915, to 91 per thousand in 1916.

The reduction of infant mortality and the growth of regular Infant Welfare work in Chicago in the last ten years is something that we may well be proud of. The growth may be most graphically and concisely explained by a few statistics. In 1911 there were 10 Infant Welfare stations giving care to babies only. Today we have 24 such stations, of which 10 extend their work to the older child, and three to expectant mothers. The total number registered in 1911 at the stations was 2,129; an average of 212 to a station. In 1920, 9,723 were registered, with an average of 405 to a station. No pre-natal care was given in 1911, in 1920 473 expectant mothers received advice. No children of pre-school age were seen in 1911, in 1920 740 were looked after. That these 24 stations are doing what they set out to do, is perhaps best shown by the remarkable lowering of the death rate among our babies from 4 per cent in 1911 to 1.5 in 1920. We are helping 10,000 babies, but there are thousands that we have not reached who need us. As Dr. Helmholz says, "We have been bringing the blessings of enlightened motherhood to a small group of Chicago women. We have been bringing health to a small group of Chicago's children. Why can we not bring it to all of them?"

NUTRITION OF THE SCHOOL CHILD

CAROLINE HEDGER, M. D.

The nutrition of the school child depends upon the difference between his income and his outgo. If the outgo is greater than the income, the correct nutritional balance cannot be maintained.

A widespread misunderstanding as to the fundamentals of nutrition exists. The word nutrition brings to mind, first, the thought of food, but while food is one of the bases of nutrition, it is not the only one and is not, perhaps, the most important, particularly in the case of the American child. Food of proper quality and in proper quantity, administered according to certain rules that make for its appropriation by the child's body, is, of course, an important item, but there are other elements which bear equally upon the matter. Rest and sleep are quite as important as food, and the income of American children in this regard is often pitifully small. Many parents seem to have lost the power to make their children go to bed at any given time and, consequently, they are allowed to sit up until all hours of the

night. This naturally seriously affects their physical condition.

Plenty of fresh air is a vital element of the child's income. He should be out of doors as much as possible during the day and should sleep with the windows of his room wide open.

The income of the child should include normal play, with proper regard to the amount of fatigue which he can endure without hampering his nutrition.

An element which greatly affects the nutrition of the child is the atmosphere in which he lives. The child has a right to some peace. If he is dominated by fear, nagging or worry, he has very small opportunity to build up his body to a satisfactory standard.

So much for the income of the child. As to the outgo:

The first great demand on the nutritional status of the child is that made by the necessity for growth; the second by muscular activity; the third by the highly organized education into which we force him, and, in the adolescent period, the development of the reproductive system.

The difference between the income and the outgo of the child along the lines indicated gives us his nutritional state. The best method so far discovered for measuring this nutritional state is the relationship of height to weight. If a child is a given number of inches tall, he should have a certain number of pounds of "meat" on his bones to hold those inches up. A child who is 7 per cent or more underweight for his height is seriously malnourished and in a condition which calls for prompt treatment.

Another basis for estimating the condition of the child is the presence or absence of various signs of nervous strain. Has the child normal muscular tension, or does he hold his shoulders as rigid as a vice? Is he normally curious and interested, or is he so over-stimulated that he has to be doing something every minute?

It is only by considering the height, weight, posture and nervous balance of the child that we can determine the safe limits of activity, tension and social demands that should be imposed upon him.

Of course all this general statement on nutrition is based upon the assumption that we have for our study a child as free from correctible defects as possible. The greatest thought and care may be expended upon children and no results obtained if they have been carrying certain focal infections or other disa-

bilities that keep them from coming into normal nutritional balance. By focal infection we mean infected tonsils, abscessed teeth or other evidences of disease in the body. In addition to focal infections, perhaps one of the greatest handicaps to proper nutrition is obstructions of the nose or breathing passages that produce mouth breathing. Such obstructions must be removed before the child can be properly nourished. Adhesions around the genitals, eye strain, carious teeth and other conditions causing nervous strain, must be considered in making up the final count and in determining the best way to bring the child up to anything like a normal nutritional basis.

What can be done to bring a skinny child up to the normal standard?

His obvious physical defects can be corrected. The physician and the dentist must, of course, be called upon for this.

He can be taught to eat three square meals a day and to drink at least one pint of milk. The age of instinctive eating is gone. A child must be trained to eat properly as he is trained to do other things. Many children are allowed to go to school without breakfast. This is not only wrong for the child, but unfair to the teacher. The breakfastless child is very poor material for the teacher to expend her art upon. Besides three good meals a day, an undernourished child should be given extra lunches in the morning and in the afternoon. He should be made to eat slowly and not allowed to bolt his food and then run away to play; neither must he wash his food down with water or other liquids.

If the child is in the grades, he can be put to bed at eight o'clock; if he is a High School child, he can be put to bed at nine o'clock. He can be given a rest period in the morning and the afternoon. The windows must be wide open during these periods and the child should not be allowed to have books, playthings, or anything of the sort.

The child's activities can be limited until they have reached the point at which he can gain weight. Strenuous exercise, such as running, jumping, ball playing, etc., can be restricted until the child has reached the average weight for his height.

Certain parts of the child's education can be deferred—music, elocution, dancing, parliamentary law, dramatics—and the atmosphere in which the child lives can be freed from abnormal strain of examinations, pageants, drills, etc. If necessary, he should be taken out of school entirely until he is up to the proper standard.

IN MEMORIAM

Mrs. William Morrow joined the Woman's Auxiliary Board of the Presbyterian Hospital in 1894 from the Campbell Park Church, became a member of the Devotional Committee and was faithful in the observance of that obligation until the appointment of a Chaplain made the committee unnecessary.

When the Children's Benefit League was organized and our Woman's Board joined the League, Mrs. Morrow became at once one of the most enthusiastic workers. Armed with the equipment for the day she collected from an early hour in the morning till evening in a difficult territory, using the opportunity to say a few words of encouragement to the discouraged or the outcast.

Regular in attendance until conditions of health prevented, she then sent the flowers she had been accustomed to bring. Her death occurred August 16, 1921.

DO YOU REMEMBER WAY BACK when—

The little old-fashioned lady
With the armful of old-fashioned flowers
From the old-fashioned garden,
Came week after week with her dear
Old-fashioned smile of friendly sympathy
To bring cheer to sick men in the wards?

Year after year she came
And for five years she hasn't come.
Now she has passed out of this life,
But with the mention of her name comes
The fragrance of her old-fashioned garden—
The mignonette, the larkspur, the old
Fashioned pinks, the bright periwinkles,
Each bearing to some one
Her spirit of friendliness.

The Woman's Board sent her the loveliest flowers they could find, but sweeter far and more significant was the quartette of nurses from the Nightingale Chorus who were at the burial service to sing her requiem—and it seemed as though they sang her to sleep.

May her spirit descend upon the friends from Campbell Park Church who are to carry on for our dear friend Mrs. Morrow.

Contributed by Mrs. Perkins B. Bass.

TAG DAY REPORT

Monday, Oct. 17, 1921, found us working for the Chicago Children's Tag Day, this being our fourteenth year in the league. Everything was propitious for a successful day—first, the weather and supplies, and last but not least, a receptive public, which has been educated to look upon this day as a blessing to the less fortunate for, if it were not for "Tag Day," many of the charities that are now in the league would be compelled to discontinue their work, for they rely entirely upon the results of the day.

Our members were at their locations early and, as never before in our experience in the league, tags were disposed of at an early hour and the demand for "more tags" was encouraging to the committee, feeling confident that such a condition surely meant the realization of our ambitions. While the number of tags sold far exceeded previous years, still the financial situation of the country was felt in the results of our day as well as in the commercial world, for workers returning would say that the public often informed them that "if I had work I could give more." This, in a large degree, explains our difference in the total of last year, namely, ten per cent.

An interesting fact to note is the large returns of several boxes. The Second Evanston is credited with the largest, \$94.76; First Evanston, \$77.80; The New Eight, \$75.64; Normal Park, \$70.60, and the First Evanston (2nd Box), \$60.00. Eighteen churches worked for the day and two, the Drexel Park and Second Presbyterian, returned to our fold after several years absence in the work. Once again we award the honor to the New Eighth as heading our list with.....\$ 355.22
 Second: Normal Park..... 345.94
 Third: Second Church, Evanston..... 288.77
 Fourth: First Evanston..... 274.31
 Fifth: Ravenswood 191.64
 and so on down the list, making a gross total of.....\$2,595.60
 Less expenses 91.13

Leaving a net balance of.....\$2,504.47
 to carry on this work for the children.

Respectfully submitted,

MRS. WM. R. TUCKER,
 Chairman.

SOCIAL SERVICE REPORT

Since our last report we have seen 503 new cases, 304 adult, 93 children and 106 maternity. No social work seemed indicated in 229 of these, which were for financial inquiry only. The old cases returning were 795 in all, 149 adults, 65 children and 78 maternity. Office calls 2,927, Home visits 1,011. Letters received 430 and letters written 378.

A year ago a new worker was added to the Social Service Department of Presbyterian Hospital, part of whose duties are the direction of the prenatal patients who are to have hospital maternity care. Two afternoons each week the patients can come to the hospital for medical and other advice, and visits are made in the homes when necessary.

One hundred four prenatal cases have been examined and 71 prenatal visits made.

There were 796 co-operations with 88 other organizations, chief of which were: Infant Welfare Stations; Central Free Dispensary; Visiting Nurse Association; Convalescent Home for Women and Children, 1516 W. Adams St.; Grove House for Convalescents, Evanston; Children's Memorial Hospital Feeding Clinic. Vacations were arranged for 32 people at Hinsdale Fresh Air House, Holiday Home, Lake Geneva, and Arden Shore.

Seven pupil nurses gave 212 days of service.

JESSIE BREEZE,
Director.

ANNUAL NATIONAL HOSPITAL DAY

On May 12, 1921, the anniversary of the birth of Florence Nightingale, there was inaugurated Annual National Hospital Day.

Its success was a surprise. The time intervening between the suggestion and the accomplishment was so brief one hardly dared hope for an enthusiastic response.

But all over the city and the entire country hospitals and their nurses' homes were thrown open for public inspection and in hospitals having chapels or auditoriums brief programs were given, music and a talk explaining the significance of the day.

In the Presbyterian Hospital it was made a sort of family gathering. The chapel was filled with patients in wheeled chairs, friends, members of the Board of Managers and of the

medical staff, the superintendent, nurses and employees. A large representation from the Woman's Auxiliary Board served simple refreshments.

Miss Isabel Leach, accompanied by Mrs. Clyde Shorey, gave several vocal solos which were enthusiastically received. Both members of the Woman's Board.

Dr. E. A. Van Nuys, Associate Pastor of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, gave a fine address.

I. B. G.

WHAT HONORS THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE HOSPITAL HONORS THE HOSPITAL

Asa Bacon, superintendent of the Presbyterian Hospital, was elected president of the American Hospital Association at its convention held last week in West Baden, Ind. He has been treasurer of the association for a number of years and will continue in that office one year more.

OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY DEPARTMENT

In the September number of *Modern Hospital* is an article by Mr. Bacon entitled "Routing of Patients, Doctors and Visitors at Presbyterian Hospital." Toward the end of this article Mr. Bacon makes the following statement: "When a patient leaves the hospital, carefully written reports from all departments are sent to the history room and become a part of his history. This includes the patient's ledger sheet, important correspondence bearing on the case, reports from social service, occupational therapy, x-ray, and pathological laboratory, which are filed daily with the patient's records, hydrotherapy, diet, etc." This statement in itself does not seem startling, but if we consider its reference to the occupational therapy department, we must realize that it recognizes the value of this work and marks a step in advance. In fact, it is the very goal toward which we have been striving.

How these records are kept might be of interest. Forms have been printed which provide space for the date, the patient's name, his room number, whether he may come to the shop or must work in bed, condition to be treated, warnings, suggestions, doctor's name, interne's name. These slips are filled out by the doctor and sent with the patient to the shop, or in the

case of a bed patient, sent to the shop as an order. The patient's name is then entered on the day book, with his room number and the doctor's name. Space is provided in the day book for each day of the week, and here is recorded whatever treatment the patient receives each day. If a patient works in the shop, his record is underlined with red. A glance at the book shows how many patients came to the shop on a given day, and how many received help at the bedside. Once a week, from this day book, is compiled a history of the patient's case for the week past. In special cases where important details might be omitted, this history is written daily. For the most part the history is narrative in form, and simply tells what the patient actually did and anything unusual or significant in his connection with the department. At the conclusion of each history is a brief summary of what occupational therapy accomplished for the patient, and any deduction or observation which might seem to be of value. The record is then taken to the history room to become a part of the patient's history.

In the shop record book is an alphabetical list of the patients' names, the case number, the shop number, the date the patient came to the department and the date the patient left. In addition to this, under each doctor's name is a list of that doctor's patients who have come to the department, so we always know how many patients we have had from any given doctor. Keeping these records takes a great deal of time, but the records are the one tangible thing that shows how the department functions, and they are perhaps the most important development of the past year.

On June first, Miss Frances Stuart came to take charge of the work on Children's floor and to assist with the work of the shop. This has been a very satisfactory arrangement because Children's floor now has the benefit of the shop equipment and of the wider range of materials to work with. Reports of the work with the children are gratifying. On account of their varying ages, each child must be given playthings suited to his experience. For example, little children under three have wooden beads and toys tied to their cribs, while the older children make whistles, paste chains, cardboard jumping jacks, sewing cards done with colored thread, rake knitted caps, cut out pictures, etc. Through these occupations an effort is made to teach thoughtfulness for each other, and courtesy. It is interesting to observe how the children who have a tendency to be

disorderly acquire the habit of picking up their things, and finally do so with no suggestion.

Our latest acquisition is a set of the Harvard Classics. No, it was not a cash purchase, but that other way the book sellers know so well how to arrange. Whenever any one suggests that he would like to give some little thing to the department, we ask if he would be interested in contributing a volume of the Harvard Classics. If he wishes to do so, he selects the volume he would like to give and in it he records the fact that this volume is his gift. The first volume contributed was "English Poetry from Tennyson to Whitman"; the second was the volume of "Folk Lore and Fable," and the other choices have been equally interesting. A volume costs two dollars. One of the patients built a case to hold the Classics, a case with a glass door and a lock. He painted it to match the woodwork of the shop, and on the edges of the shelves, in beautiful English script he lettered the old quotation,

"For a jollie goode booke
Whereon to looke,
Is better to me than golde."

The books are used a great deal, mostly for reference. One minister confessed that at last he had found something he had been hunting all over for (we don't know what it was). Several patients have copied things they looked up. One woman who has to stay in bed has been reading "Hermann and Dorothea." The Classics are clearly a good investment.

WINIFRED BRAINERD,
Director.

REPORT OF SPRAGUE HOME FOR NURSES

A notable event in the history of our School for Nurses occurred on Wednesday afternoon, May 18th, when the largest class was graduated of any similar institution known to this committee.

Seventy-eight young women from the twelve states of Illinois, Wisconsin, Colorado, Indiana, Michigan, Kansas, California, South Dakota, Iowa, Montana, Ohio, Minnesota, and Canada made an unusually interesting group—and as one looked into their fresh, earnest young faces—and wondered which might

be chosen had one to select one nurse from among them—it seemed impossible to decide, each and every one looked so attractive.

The exercises began at three o'clock with prayer by Rev. E. H. Ware, Chaplain of the Hospital, followed by a very impressive address to the Graduating Class, given by Rev. Robert Clements, D.D., Pastor of the Austin Presbyterian Church; the very helpful words of which will be found elsewhere in this BULLETIN.

Then Mr. Dressler charmed his large audience with several beautiful songs—after which Miss McMillan presented the Graduating Class to the President of the Hospital, Mr. Albert M. Day, who gave the Diplomas, with helpful words of commendation and advice.

The School pins were presented by Mrs. Perkins Bass, President of Women's Auxiliary Board of the Hospital, who told a thrilling story of the War, with dramatic application to this special event; and then all enjoyed the charming rendition upon the piano of Liszt's Eroica and an original Toccata by Miss Katherbyn Thomas Whitfield.

The exercises closed with the guests singing of Battle Hymn of the Republic—after which refreshments were served in the dining room.

The home was gaily decorated with beautiful flowers sent by friends of the graduates, which added greatly to the pleasure of the occasion.

The new class this Autumn numbers 64, one of the largest since war times. Many more who could not be accommodated desired to enter; of these eight have registered for March, 1922, and two more for the Fall of next year. As registration includes the payment of a fee of ten dollars, this shows how eager our students are to come.

We now have 217 students in the Training School. Of these four started on October third at Chicago University for four months' training in Public Health Nursing; two are with the Infant Welfare Organization; four in Central Free Dispensary; four in Rush Medical Out Obstetrical Department; four at Durand Contagious Hospital; six at Chicago State Hospital for Insane.

We have five missionary students now on our scholarship list.

Miss Rahtge has left for her home in Iowa after eight years

of most efficient service in charge of the Infants' Department, her place being taken by Miss Morley.

HELEN V. DRAKE,
Chairman.

A notable event of the last week of August was the visit to Chicago of three illustrious Italian ladies, who were in America as guests of the Red Cross, to study American methods of training for and practice of public health nursing, in order that they may actively and intelligently promote its establishment in their native land.

The Contessa Nora Balzani of Rome, the Marchesa Paola Firmaturi of Palermo, and the Signorina Caterina Bosio of Florence after visiting New York, Boston and the North Shore, Newport and Lenox, reached Chicago on Tuesday, August 23rd, and were escorted to the new Drake Hotel, which proved an attractive introduction to hotel life in this country, as in the East they were entertained in clubs and private homes. Here they spent a rushing week visiting various hospitals and training schools, including the Presbyterian, Cook County, Illinois Training School, Mercy, Chicago Lying-In, Children's Memorial and Evanston, besides the Infant Welfare Association, Hull House and Chicago Nurses' Club. They also attended a Nurses' Committee Meeting of the Visiting Nurse Association; visited several of the sub-stations and were given a luncheon by the Directors of the V. N. A. at the Woman's Athletic Club. On the latter occasion and also at a luncheon given at Field's by the American Red Cross, Chicago Chapter, Contessa Balzani spoke in glowing terms (and perfect English) of the fine impression they had all received of the loving service which actuates charitable work in America, and paid special tribute to Miss Foley, superintendent of the Visiting Nurse Association, who spent a year in Italy at the close of the war, establishing courses of instruction which these distinguished women are trying to live up to now. All three have medals of valor for their services in the war, and Signorina Bosio, whose mother, by the way, was an American, has a *croix de guerre*. A pleasant event of the week was the luncheon given by Miss McMillan in the Sprague Home for Nurses, which Mrs. Graham, Mrs. Bass and Miss Drake were privileged to attend, and the tour of both hospital and home called forth much enthusiastic praise from the visitors.

From Chicago the ladies went to Cleveland, Pittsburgh and

Washington, sailing from New York on Sept. 17th, leaving very pleasant memories behind of their charming personalities and clever minds and souls consecrated to their beautiful work.

H. V. D.

ADDRESS TO THE GRADUATING NURSES OF CLASS OF 1921

BY REV. ROBERT CLEMENT, D.D.

I count it a peculiar privilege to have the opportunity to speak on this occasion. After the years of earnest-hearted effort you come today to the goal which at the same time is, as it were, a starting place in the carrying out of your life's purpose. Your calling is an exalted one; none with greater possibilities for helpful service; none that afford a completer day for obedience to His exhortation who has told us of the high value of the ministry of those who visit and care for the sick and the suffering.

What the spirit is that is back of your eyes as today you look out upon your work has been the question that has been running through my mind. What are the attributes that must characterize you if you are to make the work for which you have paid so dearly in preparation count for the full measure of the success you crave.

Is it not first of all Sympathy? If there had not been a real feeling for the suffering of humanity, a desire—yes, a passion—to minister to them, you would hardly have entered upon such a career. The nurse cannot be of the type that passes by on the other side from distress and pain, shaking the head and making a regretful comment. No. She would be the one who would stop and raise the poor bruised body and tenderly care for it. And the truest nurse finds feeling, too, for the mind and spirit that ache in tune with all the rest of the distress. The sympathy is not the emotionalism that wishes and washes itself out in ineffective tears and helplessness, but that feels to help not only the patient but all who are concerned in his need, and in his care. Sympathy is most truly revealed in His life who is called the Man of Sorrows and yet whose joy it was to bear the sorrows and minister to the needs of all about Him. That Christ-like thing is the fundamental trait of the nurse's life.

But in addition to Sympathy, there must also be to characterize the nurse what I will venture to call Sensibility. My first thought was the word Sensitiveness. But if there is anything

a nurse should not be, it is sensitive. At least, as we ordinarily understand the word. A sensitive person is a self-centered person, looking out for slights and finding them, and with every slight finding new cause for trouble and distress of which she is the soul and center. The sensitive person is the one whose aim is to be ministered unto, the one who must never be forgotten in thought, word or deed, or else there will be trouble brewing. A nurse like that would be a trial instead of a blessing. Indeed, any such person is a consummate nuisance. The nurse must be Sensible. That, in a word, is to be more concerned in the one for whom she serves and those among whom she serves than for herself. Whose joy is found in ministering and who, grateful and appreciative of thoughtfulness, is yet big enough to overlook and fine enough to forgive the other. I suppose we should say that sensitiveness is undeveloped or immature sensibleness. The nurse is not to be immature for,

In the third place, the nurse must be Serene. I take it that may be used as a synonym for Poise. Well balanced, able to decide and quick and sure in action in the time of emergency. A nurse who "goes to pieces" would be a calamity when control and balance are needed.

The ministry of the nurse is among people who are not normal and that must be ever kept in mind. The patient is not normal and neither are those who care for him and who are made anxious and burdened by his condition. There is a strain of anxiety in the atmosphere that must not be ignored and that would explain many situations that call upon the nurse's sensibleness. Hence the need of serenity and cheerful, kindly encouraging balance. But serenity must not be confused with placidity. That would be frightful, especially to a nervous patient, an anxious family, and a deeply concerned physician. Serenity, as I would present it, is the fine control of a high strung, thoroughly alive nature deeply interested in its work and ready for the full opportunity its performance affords.

The nurse finds that her first duty is to help lead the patient to Health. That might be taken as the immediate and practical goal of the profession. Everything that can be done to contribute to that end and to advance the time of its expectancy is to be done. This involves constant watchfulness, unflinching obedience to the directions of the physician, and also the exercise of the greatest common sense and judgment. It is not always easy to carry out the best one knows, for the patient will not

always help and his friends are not uniformly wise and ready for full co-operation. This is where the need of poise and sensibleness is manifest. But one cannot give up a battle because it is hard, nor a patient and his friends because they are difficult. A case is a campaign and a patient cured is often a bigger triumph for doctor and nurse than any but these two know.

This leads to the consideration of the last point I would like to call attention to, viz., that the ultimate goal after all for which you strive is Hope. The hope, however, that maketh not ashamed. Not any false hope that may be must be blasted. A real hope that since after all "God's in His heaven, all's right with the world." This you cannot impart if you have it not. No one has any greater opportunity than a truly Christian nurse to point to Him whose indwelling is the spirit of power and peace. When every one else is away, when the times of greatest concern come, especially to those who may go soon on a journey for which they have made no preparation, and who begin to feel a longing to be set right for life whatever and wherever it is to be, to such what a wonderful ministry the nurse can render when added to her training in caring for the body she knows also how to minister to the heart-sick soul; is able to lighten the sky with the light of Hope. We know that all of Christ's ministries to the body had also a spiritual content and goal. So in your lives the full glory of your mission is lacking if added to your care of the body is not also the desire and, as occasion may offer, the purpose to serve the soul of the one who is ill. With this goal as the spirit-added ambition of your life, every patient, every company, every home to which you go will be richer and happier because of your entrance into its happiness and its history.

SCHOOL AND ALUMNÆ NOTES

At last the Endowment Fund for the School has been started. Other nursing schools are establishing endowments and we do not wish to be behind. The Alumnæ Association is assuming the responsibility of sending the plea for assistance to all friends as well as to those interested in the education of young women. The Endowment is to take the form of a Memorial to deceased graduates of the School. The war and influenza epidemics carried away a number of our nurses while in service in this country and abroad. No memorial can be too

large to commemorate the memory of these nurses, so that the Alumnæ feel justified in asking for a Million Dollars. Contributions both large and small will be most gratefully received. All checks should be made payable to Mr. James A. Patten, Treasurer, and may be sent direct to his office, 111 Jackson Boulevard, Chicago; or to the "NURSES' OFFICE," Presbyterian Hospital, Chicago. In all cases it should be distinctly marked "School Endowment." Further information may be obtained from Miss Jessie Eyman, Chairman, Endowment Committee, Presbyterian Hospital, Chicago, Illinois.

An enrollment of sixty-four students in the new class this Fall seems to indicate that in a school where advantages for education are greatest, the list of applicants is long.

The Y. W. C. A. of the Presbyterian Hospital School for Nurses, on October 3rd, its opening meeting for the Fall and Winter season, gave an informal welcome to the members of the incoming Fall class.

The Florence Nightingale Chorus resumed on October fourth, for the third year, its regular Tuesday evening rehearsals, under direction of Mr. Norton and Mr. Birch.

The annual tea and sale for the benefit of the Gladys Foster Memorial Fund will be held on the first Monday of December in the Chapel of the Hospital.

The graduates of the School have again been invited to attend the Home Coming on the afternoon and evening of Friday, November eleventh. Personal invitations have been sent to all graduates whose addresses are known. Those whose invitations have reached them are requested to tell others who may not have received notices.

The regular meeting of the Alumnæ Association was held on October fourth, in the Sun Parlor at the Home, with the President, Miss Cora D. Ayer in the chair. A change in the date of the meetings was decided upon, from the first to the second Tuesday of each alternate month. Miss McMillan spoke to the Association on the Endowment Fund—why we need it, and what may be done with it. Miss Ruwitch, a member of the Endowment Committee, in the absence of Miss Jessie Eyman, chairman, gave a report. The president was authorized to appoint a delegate to the meeting of the Illinois State Association of Graduate Nurses, October 20 and 21, at Quincy, Illinois.

Miss Eleanor Zuppann and Mrs. O. T. Scott of the class of 1907; Miss Alice M. Morse, class of 1910, and Miss Eula

Butzerin, class of 1914, are studying at Columbia University for the Winter.

Mrs. Hiller L. Baker (Miss Marion Cromie, class of 1914) has resigned the charge of the operating rooms. Miss Jessie Eyman, class of 1918, one of the operating head nurses, is in charge.

Miss Mary Morley, class of 1921, who relieved in various parts of the Hospital during the Summer, is Head Nurse in the Children's Department, Miss Ella Rahtge of the Illinois Training School having resigned October first, after a service of eight years.

Mrs. Alice Bowen has given up the position of Superintendent of Nurses at the Rockford City Hospital, Rockford, Illinois, and is at her home in Lindenwood, Illinois.

Miss Edith Potts, class of 1921, is Supervisor of Instruction at Youngstown Hospital, Youngstown, Ohio.

Married: Ann Margaret Ossewaarde to Mr. John Henry Stahl on June first.

Married: Margaret Lois Wray to Mr. Russell Sterling Cheney, on June sixteenth, at Wilmette, Illinois.

Married: Mary Agnes Rust to Mr. Edward C. Gruetzman, on June twenty-third, at Billings, Montana. Mr. and Mrs. Gruetzman are living in Chicago.

Married: Corinne DeJong to Mr. Raymond Allen Hershey, on June twenty-eight, at Maurice, Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Hershey are living in Omaha, Nebraska.

Married: Dorys Elizabeth Zinn to Dr. Lawrence Edward Hines, June twenty-ninth, at Chicago.

Married: Marion Cromie to Dr. Hiller Locke Baker, July sixteenth. Dr. and Mrs. Baker are living in Chicago.

Married: Florence Elizabeth Wolcott to Mr. William Russell Hoag, August fourth, in Chicago.

Married: The announcement is made of the marriage of Marion Moore to Mr. Edward Ford Woolard, in the month of August, at Benton, Illinois.

Married: Mabel G. Brown to Dr. Miehel H. Etcheverry in the month of September, at San Diego, California.

Married: Laura C. Bates to Mr. John W. Schmidt, September twenty-sixth, in Chicago.

Married: Announcement is made of the marriage of Marietta Walsh to Dr. Walter A. Ford, in the month of June. Dr. and Mrs. Ford are living in Chicago.

